PENNSYLVANIA WAR HISTORY COMMISSION
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"YOUR RESOLUTION AND FORTITUDE ARE WORTHY OF THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY"

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

THE THIRD (MARNE) DIVISION

SOMME DEFENSIVE · CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR · AISNE DEFENSIVE · CHAMPAGNE-MARNE DEFENSIVE

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE · 1ST ARMY SECTOR · MEUSE-ARGONNE · AISNE-MARNE OFFENSIVE

(THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE THIRD (*Regular*) DIVISION)

VOL. I. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., JANUARY 24, 1920. NO. 8.

HIGHER PAY FOR THOSE IN RANKS LIKELY TO COME

But Buck's Pay May Decrease, Unless He Is a Specialist; Or He May Get Sum of $55 Monthly.

Provisions for increased pay for enlisted men, additional pay to privates and privates first class who are engaged in specialized work, and the creation of the rank of warrant officer are the features of special interest to the enlisted men of the Army, which are included in the Army Reorganization Bill, now in the hands of the Senate Committee of Military Affairs. Sections of the bill which pertain to the pay of enlisted men are designed to take effect July 1.

Under the provisions of this bill the enlisted grades of the permanent personnel of the Army will consist of master sergeants, technical sergeants, staff sergeants, sergeants, corporals, privates (first class), and privates. The numbers of enlisted men of each grade will not exceed the following percentages of the total enlisted strength of the permanent personnel: Master sergeants, 1 per cent; technical sergeants, 1.4 per cent; first sergeants, 3 per cent; sergeants, 6 per cent; corporals, 14 per cent; privates, first class, 25 per cent, and privates, 48 per cent.

The legislation proposes that the base of initial monthly pay for the grades listed below shall be as follows: Master sergeants, $100; technical sergeants, $75; first sergeants, $75; staff sergeants, $60; sergeants, $50; corporals, $40; privates (first class), $30; privates, $25. Enlisted men shall receive an increase of 10 per cent of the initial pay of their grade for five years' service, provided that the total increase does not exceed 40 per cent.

For the purpose of affording adequate compenstion for the enlisted men for specialized work in which no exercise of military authority is required there is created a class of specialists divided into six ratings, with extra monthly pay, as follows: First rating, $30; second, $25; third, $20; fourth, $15; fifth, $10; sixth, $5. The number of enlisted men who may be rated as specialists shall not exceed 23 per cent of the total force of the permanent personnel, and the number who may be rated in the six different ratings shall be approximately equal, but not exceed the following percentages: First rating, six-tenths of 1 per cent; second, 1.1 per cent; third, 3.6 per cent; fourth, 3.7 per cent; fifth, 4 per cent; sixth, 12 per cent. No enlisted man above the grade of private, first class, shall be given a rating as a specialist of any grade.

All pay known as extra pay or extra duty pay shall become ineffective on the date this legislation becomes effective. No extra pay from funds appropriated for the Army shall be paid for extra or special duty after that date. Additional pay for gun commanders, plotters, casemate electricians and other rated men of the Coast Artillery Corps, additional pay for aviation and balloon mechanicians and flying status of enlisted men in the Air Service, additional pay for proficiency in marksmanship, gunnery or the award of a decoration, and also additional pay for expert military telegrapher, first-class military telegrapher and military telegrapher in the Signal Corps shall be paid as now provided by the preseent law. The special ratings for gun commanders in the Coast Artillery shall be authorized for chiefs of sections of firing batteries of the Field Artillery.

All enlisted men on the retired list shall be regarded in accordance with the grades in the proposed legislation and that from and after that date the retired pay of enlisted men shall be computed upon the rates provided for in this act for such grades.

Regulations covering appointments, promotions, demotions, and apportionment in numbers of the various grades and the specialists' ratings shall be prescribed by the President. It is proposed that these provisions shall become effective on and after July 1, 1920.

The proposed legislation provides for the creation of warrant officer, which shall rank next below a second lieutenant and shall have pay and allowances of a second lieutenant. Warrant officers shall not be in line for higher commissioned promotions, and will be appointed by the President alone under such regulations as he alone may prescribe. Band leaders will have the rank, pay and allowances of warrant officers. The number appointed in the permanent personnel shall not exceed 750, including the number now authorized for the Army mine planter service of the Coast Artilllery Corps. Warrant officers of the permanent personnel shall be retired in case of permanent disability, accident, or upon the completion of thirty years' service, either as commissioned officers or enlisted men in the United States Army or Marine Corps. They shall receive the pay and allowances of second lieutenants on the retired list.

The provisions for increase of pay for foreign service for enlisted men will be the same as under the present law, except that such increase shall accrue on all amounts due as pay as distinguished from allowance, bonuses or gratuities.

BRIG. GEN. M'COY NOT COMING TO CAMP PIKE

The order announced some time ago by the War Department, assigning Brigadier General Frank R. McCoy to the command of one of the infantry brigades of the Third Division, has been rescinded.

General McCoy had just returned from overseas at the time of his assignment to the Third, the latter part of November. As he was soon afterwards granted a furlough he was not due to report at Camp Pike for several weeks, and a subsequent extension of his leave further delayed the time of his expected arrival to January 31.

Announcement by the War Department was made January 17 that General McCoy would not report at Camp Pike, as he had been relieved of his former assignment and was being sent to Douglas, Ariz., to take command of the Douglas district.

SGT. MYNATT MEETS DEATH BY ACCIDENT

To the many friends who knew Sergeant Major Mynatt, Headquarters, Fourth Infantry, it will come as a shock to know that he was killed the day after he left to go on furlough for the Christmas holidays. He met his death on the 14th of December, 1919, near Benton, Ark., due to the collision of an automobile with a train.

Sergeant Major Mynatt was trying to reach Benton, Ark., and on the way was given transportation by a driver of a Ford automobile. As they reached the crossing of Beauxite Pike on the Missouri Pacific railroad, they were struck by a train, throwing the occupants of the car out along the tracks, killing two men instantly and fracturing the sergeant major's skull, and slightly injuring the driver. Soon after Sergeant Major Mynatt was picked up and placed on the train he died from his injuries.

Sergt. Maj. Carl L. Mynatt was battalion sergeant major of the Third battalion, Fourth Infantry, while the regiment was in Germany. After reaching the states he re-enlisted for the Fourth Infantry. He served through all the engagements that the Fourth Infantry was in and was wounded twice.

The funeral was attended by many members of the Fourth Infantry. It was a military funeral in charge of Capt. George R. Hedge, Hdqrs. Co., Fourth Infantry. Chaplain Merrill offered a prayer, after which the military escort fired three volleys over the open grave and Bugler Mitchell sounded taps. The casket was draped with the United States flag and decorated with several wreaths given by the men and officers of the regiment.

Figures Reveal the Good Side to It--- and Figures Won't Lie

Here is the way one soldier looks upon army life:

There are 365 days in the year—but as this is leap year we'll call it 366.

Now a soldier's work-day is about eight hours long. But there are 52 Sundays on which he does nothing. So 52 from 366 leaves 314.

There are also 52 Saturday afternoons on which one is not required to work or drill—or the equivalent of 26 days. And 26 from 314 leaves 288.

Now if a soldier works, drills, or does guard only eight hours a day—or one-third of the twenty-four hours—then there must be two-thirds of the day that he does nothing. And two-thirds of the 366 days in the year give 244—an equivalent in days of the time not on duty. So 244 from 288 leaves 44.

Furthermore, a soldier can obtain an average of one 24-hour pass a month, making a total of twelve days for the year. And 12 from 44 leaves 32.

Besides, there are at least five holidays during the year, and the soldier on an average also spends a week in the hospital each year. Thus 12 more days require no duty, leaving a total of 20 days.

But in addition to all this a person should be able to obtain a furlough of one month some time during the year. And thus we see the time to be spent in work shrink up into a minus quantity of ten days.

Not so bad, after all!

Many Cities Are Lagging in the Formation of Society Branches

Interest in forming branch societies in the larger cities is not coming up to expectations, due to the fact, no doubt, of each member waiting for the other fellow to start somthing. We know that in every city there are men who can take charge of this work and carry it through with success once they get started. The above mentioned reasons are very tame and not worthy of consideration. There is only one way to do this thing, and that is for you to write to these headquarters for a list of names and addresses of members in your city, giving list of suburbs, and we will mail them to you at once with all the information and instructions we have at hand for organizing branches. As a reminder of the small per cent of branches organized, the following list is submitted:

Chicago, Branch No. 1; 30th Infantry, Branch No. 2; Milwaukee, Branch No. 3; Toledo, Ohio, Branch No. 4. The following men have been furnished with names and addresses but branches are not established:

William Keegan, 1253 N. 22nd St., Lincoln, Neb.

Fowler Cardwell, 485 Fifth Ave., care Hoggson Bros, New York City.

Rev. Kinley McMillan, 3300 Francisco St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fred P. Grundish, 120 Edgar Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

E. A. Bailey, 2322 Garfield Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Hubert J. Callahan, 1281 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

R. G. Bock, 1110 Jefferson Ave., Defiance, Ohio.

Ernest McCully, 502 A Penn Ave., East St. Louis, Mo

Daniel V. Conwell, Jr., care Dr. Yale, Peabody, Mass. (Boston).

Fred A. Stahlsmith, 332 Division St., Akron, Ohio.

John H. Williams, 44 Hadden St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Harry A. Spring, 608 Hulbert St., Peoria, Ill.

Dan W. Flickinger, 4211 Broadway, Indianapolis, Ind.

Earle H. Brookins, No. 9 Terrace Place, Jamestown, N. Y.

A. S. McComb, Box 354, VanAlstyne, Texas.

Roland C. Wennehmer, 4224 Grace Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

William J. Currier, 31 Columbia St., Meriden, Conn.

Louis B. Thompson, Box 124, Deer River, Minn.

Wade H. Ross, 115 South 12th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

James S. Butler, Blytheville, Ark.

The following cities have sufficient members of the society to form some of the best branches in the country:

In Ohio: Columbus, Cincinnati and Oxford, Birmingham, Ala.; Omaha, Neb., Council Bluffs, Iowa; Bridgeport, Conn.; Utica, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Louisville, Ky.; Philadelphia, Pa. In New Jersey: Newark, Patterson, Trenton, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Hoboken, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Bayonne, Camden, Passaic.

This only a partial list of towns not yet heard from and an additional list will be published in the next issue. Are you proud of your city and your old division? Then get busy at once and secure a list of the men in your city and form a branch that will be the envy of them all. Then, too, you want to be organized before the first annual meeting so you can have delegates there to look out for your interests. No definite date has been set for the first meeting, but it is being planned for April or May, and the city offering the best inducements will be selected. Do you want the first meeting to be held in your city? Of course you do, but you cannot have it unless you show the proper spirit and get a branch organized in time to assure interest and facilities to house it. Let's get busy and show other divisions that the Old Third has as much pep and fighting spirit in this game as any other. All regular division societies are fully organized except the Third.

Results of Campaign Are Now Beginning to Show

The first fruits of the Third Division recruiting campaign that is just beginning to get into full swing were gathered just after the middle of the week, when small bunches of recruits began showing up at Third Division headquarters.

By Thursday noon nineteen men had reported and were assigned as follows:

Goldsby, Leslie L.—Sixth Engineers.
Flesher, Hubert T.—Ninth M. G. Bn.
Gray, Frank—Fourth Infantry.
Nix, James W.—Ninth M. G. Bn.
Morton, Eddie J.—Ninth M. G. Bn.
Coulter, Rufus C.—Fourth Infantry.
Leasure, Cecil—Sixth Engineers.
Smith, Laprelle—Sixth Engineers.
Young, Gaylon W.—Sixth Engineers.
Marshall, Lee—Fifth F. S. Bn.
Coulter, Olin—Eighth M. G. Bn.
Owsen, Berry F.—Eighth M. G. Bn.
Powers, Zesty T.—Fourth Infantry.
Cates, John—Fourth Infantry.
Dismukes, Wallace—18th F. A.
Moore, Nathaniel—18th F. A.
Casey, John S.—Medical Dept.
Johnson, Wm. H.—18th F. A..
Ward, Ira L.—18th F. A.

Maj. Gen. Lewis Returns to Camp

Maj. Gen. Edward M. Lewis returned the latter part of the week from Washington, where he has been attending a conference of the commanding generals of the seven regular army divisions and of the several departments for the consideration of the plans to be carried out by the War Department during the year.

At the close of the conference in Washington General Lewis went by way of Atlanta, Ga., where Mrs. Lewis has been. Mrs. Lewis joined him on the return trip.

MANY RESERVISTS WILL SOON BE FURLOUGHED

In compliance with the following instructions from General March, certain classes of men now serving on reserve are soon to be furloughed:

1. Commanding officers will refurlough to the Regular Army Reserve all enlisted men desiring to be furloughed, who are now in active service and who were called thereto on or before May 1, 1917, under direction of the President for the mobilization of the Regular Army Reserve.

2. In carrying this into effect, the following restrictions will govern:

Those men whose services are not essential will be furloughed as soon as practicable.

All men eligible for furlough to the Reserve under the provisions of paragraph 1, regardless of the nature of their duties, will be furloughed by January 31, 1920.

3. Nothing in the foregoing instructions will be construed as authorizing, except as provided in Circulars Nos. 16 and 35, War Department, 1919, the furloughing or re-furloughing to

Men who have, since May 1, 1917, completed the period of service prescribed to make them eligible for such furlough, or

Men who have been furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve on or since May 1, 1917, and recalled to active service.

4. It is the intention of the War Department to authorize the furlough to the Reserve of all men who are included in the classes described in the sub-paragraphs of paragraph 3, by March 31, 1920.

5. Every practicable assistance should be furnished by commanding officers to men who are eligible for furlough to the Reserve to secure reemployment in civil life if they desire it.

6. Men who are eligible for furlough to the Reserve are hereby authorized to re-enlist for special assignment to any organization for which enlistments are authorized under current instructions. Men so re-enlisting will be sent to join the organization for which they enlisted at once or upon the expiration of their re-enlistment furlough and without reference to the Adjutant General of the army.

The attention of non-commissioned officers assigned to an organization, so re-enlisting, should be called to the fact that the provisions of paragraph 274, Army Regulations, will apply.

Paragraph 2, Section 1, General Orders No. 97, War Department, 1919, will apply in the case of non-commissioned officers, who, carried as surplus or unassigned, re-enlist in the arm, staff corps or department from which discharged for the purpose of re-enlistment.

7. The instructions obtained in Circular No. 72, War Department, 1919, will govern in the cases of enlisted men furloughed to the Reserve under this authority.

By order of the Secretary of War:
Peyton C. March,
General, Chief of Staff.

CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

For the first time since the death of Frank Gotch, world's champion wrestler, a nation-wide interest is being taken in the coming match between Earl Caddock, of Iowa, and Joe Stecher, of Nebraska, which will be for a $40,000 purse in New York late this month. Probably it will settle the championship, a title claimed by Caddock when he quit the mat to enter the war. Stecher also claimed the title. Zybszko, Strangler Lewis and other barnstormers, who have been wrestling almost weekly for years in alleged championship affairs are not considered. The match will be at catch-as-catch-can style.

RHINE VALLEY FLOODED.

Flood waters in the Rhine and Moselle rivers have reached the highest stage in 136 years, according to official German records. The lower parts of Coblenz, along the Moselle and Rhine, are under water, and many houses occupied by Americans have their basements flooded.

TROOPS OF 3RD CALLED OUT TO QUELL RIOTING

Race Disturbances Near Dumas Result in Need of Troops To Prevent Any Further Trouble.

In response to a request from Governor Brough of Arkansas, followed by authorization from the headquarters of the Southeastern department at Charleston, S. C., a body of troops consisting of six officers and 128 men were sent from the Third division Thursday morning to go to Dumas, Ark., to quell the race rioting there.

Maj. Austin F. Prescott of the Seventh Infantry, commanded the troops, with Capt. Henry P. Lewis of the Fourth Infantry acting as chief of staff. The body was made up of men from the Fourth and Seventh Infantry regiments and the Ninth Machine Gun Battalion. The troops left Little Rock at 1 o'clock Thursday morning, and were scheduled to reach Dumas about daybreak.

The trouble at Dumas started on Wednesday when a body of armed negroes forced the deputy sheriff to give up a negro prisoner a few miles out of Dumas. The prisoner was charged with killing hogs on a plantation, and up to the time of his capture had caused much disturbance in resisting the attempt of a number of white men to get hold of him.

When the sheriff at Dumas was notified, a deputy sheriff and two other men were sent to arrest the offender. They found him in a house near where the trouble had occurred, but scarcely did they have him in their custody when a number of negroes came from ambush and began to fire at the officials. During the exchange of shots the prisoner broke loose and made his escape under the protection of his helpers.

As it was feared that this disturbance would stir up more trouble, the sheriff notified Governor Brough and requested that troops be sent there until the crisis was over. Governor Brough at once got in touch with Col. Mark Wheeler, temporarily commanding the Third division during the absence of Gen. Edward M. Lewis, and permission was soon received by wire from the headquarters of the Southeastern department to send troops to Dumas.

It was believed that the presence of soldiers in the vicinity of Dumas for only a few hours would be sufficient to quell the trouble, though it is more than likely that the troops will try to overtake the negroes who are the cause of the trouble.

REQUEST IS MADE TO EX-MEMBERS OF 76TH

The 76th Field Artillery is sending a recruiting detail of four officers and fifteen enlisted men to New York City to obtain recruits for the regiment.

Lieut. Colonel John J. Waterman, commander of the 76th Field Artillery, requests that all former members of the regiment look up this detail while it is stationed there and help the men out.

The address of the headquarters of this detail while it is in the city will be published in a later issue of The Watch on the Rhine.

HAROLD Y. BERGER.

We have a letter from Mrs. Florence Y. Berger, 882 Oak street, Columbus, Ohio, asking for information concerning the service and life of her son, Harold Y. Berger, Hqrs. Co., 4th Infantry, who was gassed in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 15, 1918, and sent to Hospital No. 2 at Julvecourt, near Bar-le-duc, where he died on the 17th of October. We will consider it a great favor if you will communicate any information you may have to Mrs. Berger.

THIRD DIVISION SPORTS

BOXERS FURNISH FAST BOUTS AT CAMP PIKE

The first scrap on the evening of January 16 was a battle royal between four husky darkeys. In each corner a "dark cloud" hovered and at the clang of the bell the storm broke loose. In the grand melee Sleepy Jim was the first to come to rest, hitting the canvas just outside of the ropes. In the three-handed battle Walter Thornton was eliminated by a hard right to the jaw.

Roughhouse Brown and Kid Wootson returned to their corners and were to stake a three-round bout to decide the winner of the free-for-all. Roughhouse Brown was as rough as his name indicates and in a minute of fighting he sent Kid Wootson to the floor. Brown remained in the aerna to gather coins thrown to him by the spectators. Walter Thornton was lending a hand in collecting the cigarette money, but Brown resented the aid and scored a fourth with a right uppercut.

M. P. vs Doughboy

Kid Ryan of New York failed to appear, and Corporal Dyer of the Military Police substituting, fought four two-minute rounds with Sergeant Eddie Audet. Dyer was several inches taller and outweighed Audet by several pounds.

Dyer won all the way and tried hard for a knockout. Ability to cover up allowed Audet to stay the full four rounds.

Dempsey a Great Fighter

Young Jack Dempsey and Jack Rainey fought a fast eight-round bout. Both these boys tip the scales at 108 pounds.

Dempsey decisively defeated Jack Rainey, who fought hard and played the ropes like a veteran. Dempsey was the agressor throughout the bout. Invariably Dempsey beat Rainey to the punch and with hard rights and lefts had Rainey in distress several times, causing him to cover up.

Dempsey is the cleverest and youngest fighter seen at Camp Pike this year. The lad is but 16 years of age and there is a great future in store for him with proper handling.

Champions Ready to Battle

The Third Division band added to the evening's pleasure with plenty of snappy music. While waiting for the star bout a number of champs and near champs were introduced. Eddie Culon entered the ring and challenged any bantam. Jimmy Minor of Memphis challenged the winner of the main bout. Frank Manila of Little Rock, former champion of the Army, was also presented. Corporal Fonze, 4th Infantry, challenged Corporal Dyer of the M. P.'s. Dyer accepted the challenge.

Henry Gains Over Attell

In the main event of the evening Kid Henry of Newark, N. J., and Young Abe Attell of Denver fought ten rounds. These men weighed in at 138 pounds, ringside.

Kid Henry was awarded the decision by the judges, and a few spectators felt that Henry was lucky in the selection. Attell fought a safety-first battle, and for the first five rounds was getting a shade on Henry. Abie, who resembled the famous Attell in name only, would lunge with a left jab and clinch. After the referee ordered a break, Abe followed with another lunge and bunny hug. Henry tried hard to make Attell swap punches, but Abie had no desire to allow Henry to land his driving right.

From the sixth round on Henry was getting some strong wallops home. In the ninth chapter the gong saved Attell from a flop to the canvas. Fighting the final round Henry tried to land a "haymaker," but Attell had decided he would be there at the finish and followed his left jab with the bear-like embrace.

OFFICIALS.

Referee—Lieut. Col. Sears (Camp Ordnance Officer).

Judge—Major Lovett (38th Infantry).

Judge—Chaplain Manley (18th Field Artilley).

Timekeeper—Captain Cook (Physical Instructor).

Announcer—Sergeant Frank (Headquarters Troop).

Support of Sports

It has been pleasing to note the increased crowds at the boxing shows and the basketball games. The support from the Camp for the last bouts was exceedingly good. The next exhibition will be a combined boxing and wrestling tournament by soldiers only, for Camp Pike championships.

On Wednesday night, January 14th 1920, more than 250 fans witnessed two basketball games played on the Camp Gymnasium court. The spectators enjoyed the double bill and the continuation of the double-headers should draw large crowds every night.

Individual Scoring in Basketball

Name—Organization—Position—	Field Goals.	Foul Goals.	Points.	Games.
Akers, 38th Infantry, lf	23	14	50	6
Johnson, Military Police, rf	21	5	47	6
Gilbert, 76th Field Artillery, rf	21	0	42	7
Kennedy, Sixth Engineers, c	16	5	37	7
Newgarden, 38th Infantry, rf	17	1	35	6
Schmitz, Sixth Engineers, lf	17	0	34	7
Frank, Military Police, lf	14	4	32	6
Fitzpatrick, Sixth Engineers, rf	13	0	26	7
Dayton, 76th Field Artillery, c	8	7	23	7
Voight, Division M. G. Battalion, rf	11	0	22	4
Forchette, 76th Field Artillery, lf	10	2	22	7
Boyd, Fourth Infantry, rf	9	2	20	6
Robinson, Seventh Infantry, c	8	4	20	6
Spencer, Division M. G. Battalion, lf	9	0	18	4
Waite, 38th Infantry, rg	9	0	18	6

Basketball League

The 38th Infantry now holds first place in the championship race. The Doughboys defeated the Engineers in a fast game 20-10. A crowd of 300 spectators witnessed this contest and both organiaztions had all sorts of noise-making instruments to outroot the opposing side.

The lowly M. .P.'s sprung a surprise and defeated the leading 76th F. A. on Wednesday night. The Military Cops played one of the best games seen at the Camp Gym this season winning over the leaders 24-5.

BASKETBALL STANDINGS.

Teams—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
38th Infantry	6	0	1.000
76th Field Art.	6	1	.857
Sixth Engineers	6	1	.857
Div. M. G. Batt.	3	1	.750
Military Police	4	3	.571
30th Infantry	3	3	.500
Fourth Infantry	3	4	.429
18th Field Art.	2	3	.400
Headquarters	2	4	.333
7th Infantry	1	6	.143

Physical Training

Captain Brosius elaborated on his second week's program, giving dumb bell and Indian club drills in conjunction with the settingup exercises.

Lieut. J. C. Fuller gave daily talks on the anatomy. The lieutenants told of the construction of the bones and muscles. He gave a detailed description of the bones and muscles of the arms, legs, shoulders and pelvis.

Captain Cook carried the men through games that afford the men as much pleasure as exercise. He also told of the history of basketball and football and gave interpretations of the latest rules on these two popular sports.

Captain Cook had a strenuous week on the basketball court at the Camp Gym. The captain officiated eight games and enlivened the play in all contests. On Wednesday and Monday nights the captain not only kept the players within bounds but handled the highly-excited crowds in a pleasing manner.

Results of Recent Games

Wednesday, Jan. 24—Sixth Engineers 17, 30th Infantry 16.
Wednesday, Jan. 24—Military Police 24, 76th Field Artillery 5.
Saturday, Jan. 17—Division M. G.. Battalion 18, Fourth Infantry 11.
Saturday, Jan. 17—38th Infantry 27, 7th Infantry 9.
Monday, Jan. 19—Division M. G. Battalion 24, Headquarters 9. .
Monday, Jan. 19—38th Infantry 20, 6th Engineers 10.
Tuesday, Jan. 20—30th Infantry 16, 4th Infantry 7.
Tuesday, Jan. 20—Military Police 2, 7th Infantry 0 (forfeit).

MANY MEN OUT FOR BASKETBALL TEAM

The Division basketball squad started practice Monday morning at 9 o'clock. A squad of 29 men selected by regimental officers reported to Lieutenant Gilbert at the Camp Gym. The following men reported for the various positions:

FORWARDS.

Lt. Joseph S. Johnson, 3rd Military Police Co.
Lt. Theodore E. Voight, 8th Machine Bun Battalion.
Lt. W. F. Akers, 38th Infantry.
M. Eng. James J. Fitzpatrick, 6th Engineers.
Sergt. Fred W. Wachter, 76th Field Artillery.
Wag. Arthur Gilbert, 76th Field Artillery.
Sergt. Joseph Farrell, 7th Infantry.
Corp. Sylvester Kaiser, 18th Field Artillery.
Corp. George Sluss, 18th Field Artillery.
Sergt. Ralph Peifer, 38th Infantry.

CENTERS.

Lt. Harry Dayton, 76th Field Artillery.
Pvt. Phillip F. Boyd, 4th Infantry.
Pvt. Morris Kennedy, 6th Engineers.
Sergt. Kenneth Miller, 38th Infantry.

GUARDS.

Capt. Henry P. Lewis, 4th Infantry.
Lt. Mel L. Broderick, 4th Infantry.
Lt. A. C. Strickland, 30th Infantry.
Sergt. Russell Schnitzius, 30th Infantry.
Sergt. Fred Swartz, 6th Engineers.
Sergt. Walter B. Turner, 6th Engineers.
Corp. Homer L. Cardot, 6th Engineers.
Sergt. John Waite, 38th Infantry.
Pvt. Clarence Speer, 38th Infantry.
Sergt. Joseph Doucette, 7th Infantry.
Corp. George Lehman, 7th Infantry.
Cook Ray Kreiser, 9th Machine Gun Battalion.
Cook Joseph S. Lewis, 9th Machine Gun Battalion.
Pvt. Eugene E. Fenton, 76th Field Artillery.
Sergt. Clarence Dowons, 8th M. G. B.

COMING GAMES.

Jan. 21—38th Inf. vs. Div. M. G. B.
Jan. 21—18th F. A. vs. 6th Engrs.
Jan. 23—7th Inf. vs. 30th Inf.
Jan. 23—Hdqrs. vs. 4th Infantry.
Jan. 24—18th F. A. vs. 78th F. A.
Jan. 24—M. P. vs. Div. M. G. Bn.
Jan. 26—M. P. vs. 30th Infantry
Jan. 26—7th Inf. vs. Div. M. G. Bn.

CATCH AS CATCH CAN.

Lt. Harry Dayton, 76th Field Artillery, will instruct the wrestling classes of all weights. The classes began Monday, January 19, and will be from 3:00 to 4:00 every afternoon. Men desiring instruction and practice will report to Lieutenant Dayton at the Camp Gym.

POLO PRACTICE.

Officers and soldiers of the 76th F A. took the opportunity to practice on Sunday afternoon. The field was heavy and the horses soon tired in the mud. No play was attempted because of the unfavorable condition of the ground. The officers and men batted the ball about the field and showed accuracy in timing their blows.

The 76th F. A. is the first organization to put a full team of soldiers on the polo field and the men are anxious for the first game.. Their challenge is open to all comers.

A number of "polo horses" are under construction in camp for the use of various organizations.

BATTER UP.

Big league teams are preparing to move South and it would be well to get ready for the hit-and-run season. An inter-organization league is the present plan for the great American sport.

NOT YET SATISFIED.

"Going far?" asked the chatty little man on the train.

"Only to Albany," replied the other, who hated talking to strange and wished to nip this one in the bud. "I am a commercial traveler. My age is 46. I am married. I have a son of 19. He is at Harvard. My father died last January. He was on the Stock Exchange. Mother is still living. I have a niece with red hair. Our cook's name is Bridget. Is there anything else?"

The chatty little man smiled affably. "What oil do you use for your tongue?" he inquire dslowly.—Boston Transcript.

"FLYING SQUADRON" HAS PROVIDED MUCH JOY FOR SOLDIERS

There is a band of hard-fisted, take-and-give, slam-bang entertainers who have been going the circuit of the base hospitals, army reservations and other centers where soldiers and sailors are likely to concentrate for recreation taree and four times each week, whose story during the war and months following the armistice has not been fully told. It is a unique narrative of boxers and wrestlers who have time and again lost teeth, disjointed fingers, developed cauliflower ears, taken the count out, fought hundreds of battles in the roped arena and received hundreds of hard punches.

Under the sobriquet of the "Flying Squadron," this band has been all over France under the leadership of Jimmy Twyford, whose biography is centered in the realm of fistic fans, and who undertook the task of pilot to the band at the instigation of Michael S. Hogan, Supervisor of Activities of the Knights of Columbus in Greater New York. Entertaining 2,000,000 men and keeping them from becoming diseased in the battle area from deadly ennui which smashes the best morale of any fighting group, was one of the achievements of Twyford & Co., chaperoned under the guidance of the Knights of Columbus.

From his headquarters at Chaumont, General Pershing, keeping an eye on everything that was contributing to the success of the American armies, praised the work of the squadron, dwelling upon its good effect upon the morale of the troops. That was after Twyford had staged an open-air boxing show for 18,000 men near Chaumont, a series of fistic contests that will linger long in the memories of those who saw it.

It can be said of Twyford that he was the first boxing promoter who volunteered for overseas work. When he first went to France he confined his efforts to picking out the professional boxers in the service and with them staging bouts. There was Mike O'Dowd, middleweight champion; Augie Rattner, another middleweight; Kid Taylor, the Brooklyn featherweight; Sergt. Ray Smith and Eddie McGroty. Smith, now one of the boxing members of Bronx Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, beat Bob Martin in a fur-round slamming match in Paris that drew applause from the soldier fans.

Exceptional work has been done since the dmobilized men came back from France. Held in camps, with only the barest fraction of military routine to perform, time hung heavily on the hands of these men. Idleness and morale do not mix well in the service. Twyford sensed this and organized the "Flying Squadron," composed of able citizens in the boxing and wrestling line. This band has ben on the job ever since the camps were opened for the returning troops and is still on the job, making existence in the base hospitals and camps a little brighter for the men in them.

The outfit travels all over. Trips to Rockaway Beach at six below zero, to Poughkeepsie, to Peekskill, Staten Island and other points where soldiers or sailors or marines called for entertainment have been made during the cold weather. Nothing daunts the "Flying Squadron" when the call comes.

ON THE WRONG LINE.

"Is this the laundry?" is the question that frequently greets the editor of the Watch on the Rhine when he answers the telephone. It seems that several persons are mistaking the Watch on the Rhine for the Wash on the Line. No, this isn't a laundry. Ours is a different line.

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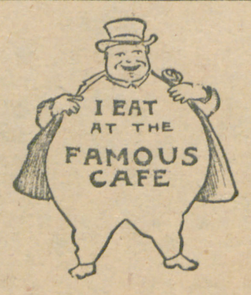

Everyone Knows of Us
Our superiority in serving a real meal has given us our name.
Famous Cafe
Second and Main Sts.

VISITORS FURNISH IMMENSE PLEASURE FOR CONVALESCENTS

Delightful entertainments were given the patients in the wards of the Camp Hospital Sunday afternoon by the Philathea Class of the Second Baptist Church of Little Rock. Readings by the little Misses Margaret and Maurine Livingston were highly enjoyed and appreciated by the patients. In addition, these ladies brought large quantities of magazines which were passed to the patients. As the ladies went through the wards enough time was spent with each one for a word of cheer. The ladies in the party were the Misses Hoskins, Jones, Newton, Livingston and Compere.

RED CROSS RECEPTION.

Snnday afternoon was the occasion of a gay scene at the Red Cross Convalescent House in the hospital area, when a large number of Little Rock's most beautiful young ladies appeared for the regular Sunday reception with the patients of the Camp Hospital able to come over and participate in the festivities. The afternoon was one of jollification, and it was with keen regret on the part of the patients when time for the departure of the ladies came. The young women whose presence made the afternoon so enjoyable were the Misses Iris Greenlee, Nora Thomas, Elizabeth Richmond, Elva Robinolt, Vera Robinolt, Jessie Bell Culpepper, Florence Dillahunty, Audrey Chrisp, Celia Greenlee, Ruth Compere, Almeda Livingston, Bettie Buckley, Berta Fisk, Mary Sue Martin, Virgie Haller, Alma Allen, Iva Sprague, Marion Evans, Contine Spencer, Delia Owens, Daisy Gibbs and Miss Amy Compere, chaperone.

MATINEE FOR PATIENTS.

Ten patients were taken to Little Rock to be guests of the management of the Majestic Theater at the matinee, Friday, January 16. The boys who were fortunate enough to make the trip enjoyed the show very much the only deplorable feature of the afternoon being that there was not enough transportation available to take every patient able to obtain permission to make the trip. Only the oldest patients in the hospital were taken, and it can readily be inferred what an afternoon meant to these men after having lain in beds for weeks. Immediately upon the conclusion of the show the men were returned to the hospital in time for mess and the picture show at the Red Cross Convalescent House in the evening. The comment made by the men when they returned was "When do we go again?"

BRIDES' CLASS VISITS HOSPITAL.

Friday afternoon marked the regularly scheduled appearance in the wards of the Camp Hospital of the Brides' Class of the Second Baptist Church of Little Rock. These ladies have been hospital visitors for many months and have never failed on any occasion to bring supplies of goodies to the patients. This time they brought several varieties of fine cakes, which were appreciated and enjoyed by the boys. These women are always welcome visitors and are anticipated on their regular days. The good Samaritans present and making possible this afternoon of sunshine were the Mesdames Randle, Stapp, L. O. Baker, C. W. Baker, Riley, Hoose, Henley, Bilheimer, Grace, Childs, Turner, Brooks and Zulman.

CLUB SPENDS EVENING.

The inclemency of the weather did not in the least deter from their original intentions the ladies of the Business Women's Club of Little Rock on Thursday evening, January 15th, and at 8 o'clock they arrived, eleven strong, to make a more pleasant evening for the convalescent patients of the Camp Hospital. Games of many varieties, songs and conversation were indulged in until late. Punch and cookies were served by the ladies, and every one reported a very pleasant evening. The ladies present and directly responsible for this delightful party were Misses Florence Dillahunty, Iris Greenlee, Celia Greenlee, Amy Compere, Maude Toby, Eva Hawthorne, Elizabeth Culpepper, Berta Fisk, Miss Briggs, Mrs. Laura Carter and Miss Jessie Bell Culpepper, chaperon.

RED CROSS MOVIES.

The ever-popular Metro movies were the source of delight on three nights of the past week at the Red Cross Convalescent House. On Wednesday, Bert Lytell in "Faith" was received with much enthusiasm. Friday evening featured the Dolly Sisters in "Million Dollar Dollies," subsequented on Friday with the popular Anita Stewart in "Kingdom of Dreams."

BOMBS AND A DUD.

Army sleuths at Gary, Ind., raided a "Russian den." They discovered a well-thumbed volume printed in Russian. Evidently it was popular. Probably it contained the ordained procedure in dynamitings.

To headquarters at full speed and an interpreter summoned.

"Read it to us—what does it say?"

The interpreter opened it at random and began to run over the sentences translating in fragments:

"Then you put the blood on—dig a grave and bury it near midnight—burn up the rest—"

"We've got 'em now," exclaimed one. "That's the master book. Read some more."

"That helps the blood," went on the interpreter. "Pretty soon off she comes."

"That means an explosion," the sleuths chorused.

"Begin at the beginning," demanded one. "What's the book called?"

The interpreter turned to the title page and read:

"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, by Mark Twain."

He had been reading from Huckleberry Finn's recipe for warts.—St. Louis Republic.

HORRIBLE EXAMPLE.

An automobile driver slowed up on Second Avenue Tuesday to let a woman cross the street in safety, and she fainted and had to be carried to the hospital. Drivers, kindly take warning.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

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All of the Late Records Now in Stock
Bowser Furn. Co.
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BATTLE-SWEPT FRANCE ASTIR

Heroic Efforts Being Made to Recoup Fortunes.

MAKING STEADY PROGRESS

Rehabilitation Is Observable in Revival of Old Industries, the Establishment of New Ones and the Introduction of Modern Equipment—Return to Normal Basis of Vast Flocks and Herds of Animals Depleted by the War.

Gradual transformation of the battle-swept regions of northern France back to their normal conditions is being everywhere noted by the Associated Press correspondent, who, with special facilities extended by the government, is making a tour through the devastated regions to observe their steady progress toward recovery.

This rehabilitation is observable in the revival of old industries, the establishment of new ones and the introduction of modern equipment, and it is even noticeable in the return of vast flocks and herds of domestic animals, depleted by the war, back to the normal basis required for the domestic needs of this region.

Small Farmers Try to Recoup.

When war swept over the ten departments along the battle front, domestic animals disappeared, most of the stock being taken as food for the armies, while the birds and fowls fled from the concussion of the great guns. Now, with the gradual return to prewar conditions, the thrifty French peasant and small farmer is making heroic efforts to recoup his fortune and to rehabilitate his land.

Domestic animals are being greatly treasured for their food value, and are cared for by their owners with the same solicitude shown toward their children. Poultry and rabbits are kept in warm quarters and fed regularly, even though it is necessary now and then for the people themselves to go without a square meal.

New impetus also is given to the breeding of small domestic animals in order to replenish the restricted supply.

Cattle Are Not Plentiful.

Because of the fact that pastures were for the most part destroyed by shell fire and gas, it has been found very difficult to get forage for cows, and therefore cattle are scarce at present.

In the field of industry the noticeable development among the French is the inclination to modernize plants destroyed by the ravages of the war. Naturally slow to make changes and suspicious of new things, Frenchmen are beginning to step forward. They are installing electric power, applying the latest ideas in mechanics, reorganizing their enterprises and building a firm foundation in preparation for the developments they believe the future will bring forth.

Many Veterans Aided in Last Six Months

The countrywide efforts of the Knights of Columbus on behalf of former service men and women resulted in practical assistance being rendered to more than 225,000 young men who less than one year ago were the khaki for Uncle Sam, according to a statement just issued by William P. Larkin, overseas director.

In the supplementary night schools now being conducted by the Knights provision already has been made whereby 25,000 scholarships have been awarded to men and women, all of whom had an active part in the war. By the first of July it is expected that 100,000 free scholarships will be distributed around the country.

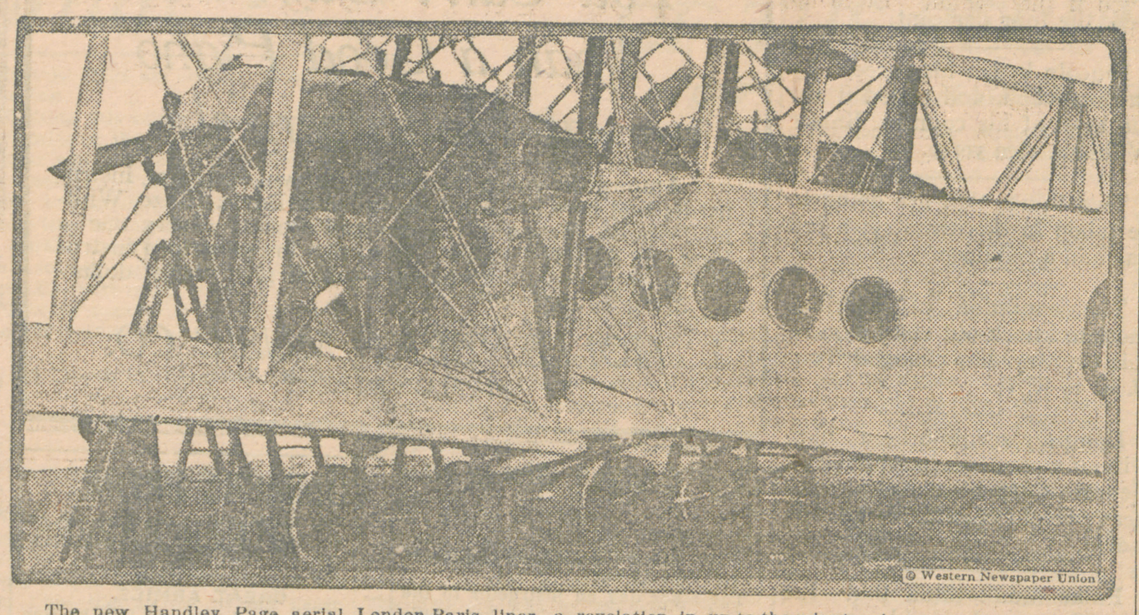
Besides the suppiementary schools the Knights awarded several hundred four-year scholarships to soldiers that entitle them to a collegiate training in either a scientific or elementary course. Through their lost baggage department at No. 461 Fourth avenue, New York, they have reclaimed personal property for veterans, amounting to 7,000 pieces. In their employment campaign they have furnished jobs for 193,000 former service men, which work is still being carried on.

HOW BIG IS GERMAN ARMY?

Is Really 800,000 Instead of 200,000, as Reported, Says Socialist.

With the American Forces in Germany.—German newspapers are engaged in a hot argument as to the real strength of the German army. The independent socialists have taken an attitude of disbelief of all statements issued by the present German government. The Berlin Freiheit, the leading independent organ, contends that it is only pretense to say that the German national army is composed of 200,000 men and that it really numbers 300,000, which, it says, easily could be increased to 2,000,000.

PLANE MAKES RECORD FLIGHT FROM LONDON TO PARIS



The new Handley Page aerial London-Paris liner, a revelation in up-to-the-minute air passenger conveyances, fitted with every imaginable luxury, such as separate windows for each of its 15 passengers, map receptacles, carpets, curtains, vases and lamps. On its first trip the liner made an average speed of 120 miles per hour, completing the trip in three hours and ten minutes.

General Pershing Replies to Charges That American Lives Were Needlessly Sacrificed

Frequent charges have come from various sources that there was needless and avoidable sacrifice of American lives on the day that the armistice was signed, and as a result much criticism has been directed against General Pershing.

One of these criticisms drawing particular attention was made by Captain Livermore of the artillery brigade of the 92nd Division, who wrote a letter to Representative Fuller of Massachusetts, in which he charged that several hours after notification of the signing of the armistice had been received, orders were still being issued to push forward.

General Pershing made a reply to these charges the latter part of November in a letter which Represeentative Fuller has just made public. It is interesting to note what General Pershing has to say about the operations of the Third Division, as he had planned them for the thrust that was to come the middle of November.

The letter is as follows:

I had no knowledge before 6 a. m., November 11, that the armistice had been signed and that firing was to cease at 11 a. m., November 11.

The armistice, effective at 11 a. m., November 11, was not signed until 5 a. m., November 11, hence the information which Captain Livermore states he received about midnight of November 10 was only a rumor, although that rumor proved to be correct.

For several days prior to November 11 false rumors of the signing of an armistice were prevalent in all the armies. You may recall that at least one of these rumors even reached the United States and that November 7, I think, was made a day of celebration on account of a false report.

All armies took steps to correct these rumors, and at 8:45 p. m. November 9, the following telegram was received by me from Marshal Foch:

"The enemy, disorganized by our repeated attacks, is withdrawing along the whole front. It is important to maintain and hasten our action. I appeal to the energy and initiative of the commanders in chief and their armies to secure decisive results."

All of the allied commanders received similar telegrams from Marshal Foch.

Neither British nor French headquarters ordered firing to cease prior to the going into effect of the armistice—that is, at 11 a. m., November 11, and in general firing by all the allies and by the enemy continued on the whole front from Switzerland to the sea until that hour. In places the firing died away prior to 11 a. m., and in a few places firing continued until after that hour.

The 92nd Division, astride the Moselle, attacked at 7 a. m., November 10, and at 5 a. m., November 11, advanced a short distance, but the troops had retired to cover in the face of reported heavy fire, when the commander of the attacking brigade received information at 7:18 a. m. that an armistics would be effective at 11 a. m. The brigade commander reports that he ordered all firing stopped at 10:45 a. m., and that the firing was so stopped. The casualty records show that on November 11 the 92nd Division lost 17 killed and 286 wounded, of whom 9 were gassed.

The casulaty records of the marines show that their losses on Nov. 11 were 9 killed and 172 wounded.

The attack of the 92nd division on the 10th of November continued at 5 a. m. on the morning of the 11th, was not a preliminary to the proposed attack of November 14.

Captain Livermore stated: "Another point of interest in this matter is the fact that the 92nd Division was operating under orders to advance along the Moselle, while the French, on its right flank, were ordered to mark time until the 14th—the French well knowing that the chances strongly favored a termination of hostilities before that date. If the French worked on that basis, why couldn't the American command have done as much?"

From July 15 to the armistice the allies atacked in accordance with a general plan. The plan contemplated attacks from just east of the Moselle to the sea. From a point just east of the Moselle to Switzerland the allies were unable, prior to the armistice, to concentrate the necessary means for the attack. Thus the French troops holding the line east of the Moselle took no part in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient or the subsequent operations of the Second Army. Early in November the allied commander in chief decided that the allies were in a position to concentrate sufficient troops for an attack east of the Moselle. These plans called for the employment of approximately twenty French divisions, supported on the left by six American divisions. On November 11 the necessary movements of concentration of both French and American troops were under way, but none of them were in position. Captain Livermore appears to be under the impression that on November 11 General Mangin was in command of the French troops on the right of the 92nd Division, and that that division was scheduled to attack on the immediate left of the French on November 14. Both these impressions are wrong. General Mangin would have commanded the French attack of the 14th, but on the 11th none of his troops were in the line and General Gerard commanded the army on the right of the 92nd Division. The plans for the attack of the 14th contemplated placing two American divisions, the 3rd and 29th, in first line on the right of the 92nd Division and did not contemplate an attack by the 92nd Division except in the way of following up to keep in touch with the advance of the left of the 3rd and 29th American divisions.

On November 11 parts of the French, British and Belgian lines, as well as parts of the American line, attacked and advanced. The implication that the Americans were the only troops which advanced or attacked on November 11 is wholly erroneous.

With reference to your question as to "whether it was true that the French were as regardless of the wastage of men with the armistice in sight as we were," I must say that I think the language used appears to contain implications which are unwarranted. Neither the French nor the Americans were regardless of the wastage of men on November 11, nor at any other time were "American lives needlessly wasted because some of our officers were not as considerate of their men as the French were;" nor were American lives needlessly wasted for any other cause, unless it be that we had not adequately prepared for war in time of peace. In 1918 the French had been exhausted by four years of war, and it is true that nearly all of our divisions attacked with more dash, enthusiasm and courage than any but a very few of the best French divisions, but this superiority of practically all of our divisions was not due to lack of consideration of his men by any American officer.

I believe the above, together with the statement made during my hearings, covers the points raised in your letter and its enclosure.

PROSPERITY FOLLOWS THE JAG.

"Count me," communicates a Superior avenue locksmith, "among those whose business has been benefited by the dry era. During the last few weeks I have sold more than a thousand padlocks for use on outside cellar doors."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Can You Tell Us Where These Persons Live?

(Continued from Last Week.)

John Molinan, Detroit, Mich.
Noel A. McCain, Cullman, Ala.
John B. Miller, Montrose. Iowa.
Archie Morris, Kansas City, Mo.
E. H. Morris, Columbus, Ohio.
Roy A. Moore, Benson, Neb.
Ferdinand Muller, Blair, Neb.
Andrew D. McKinney, Vinita, Okla.
R. J. Martin, Minneapolis, Minn.
Jas. R. Millard, Baltimore, Md.
Lester Moore, Knoxville, Tenn.
Joseph McMeney, New York City.
Jas. B. McMahon, Los Angeles, Cal.
F. L. Meyer, Terre Haute, Ind.
John T. Nastoff, Stellon, Penn.
Benj. H. Norton, Ridge Falls Park, N. Y.
George Nilz, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Warren R. Nasbaum, Indianapolis,
M. E Nealson, Chicago, Ill.
Harbin Nix, La Grange, Ga.
Robert Niehaus, Chicago, Ill.
James W. Nowak, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Einer Nygaard, Minneapolis, Minn.
Henry Nelson, Geneva, Wis.
Hubert Nelson, Houston Tex.
Oscar Nyberg, Muskegon, Mich.
Walter Osborn, Bickmore, W. Va.
Carl Overly, No Address.
Virgil Osborn, Ariconium, Mo.
David F. Ogden, Okla.
Philip O'Brien, Fitchberg, Mass.
Wm I. Oldweiler, Oriana, Ill.
Samuel W. O'Connell, Fall River, Mass.
Peter O'Connell, Lynn, Mass.
Daniel O'Leary, Boston, Mass.
John O'Keefe, Chicago, Ill.
Gustus Olson, Fremont, Neb.
Peter Poulson, No Address.
William S. Pryor, New York City.
C. Picerni, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thos. T. Pierce, Green County, Penn.
Benj. F Phillips, Raz, Ill.
Joseph Penny, Jacksonville, Fla.
William E. Pritchett, Marion, Ill.
James Parro, Washington, D. C.
Jacob Peterson, S. Minneapolis, Minn.
Predo Perales, San Antonio, Tex.
Stanley Pilznienski, Detroit, Mich.
John B. Plummer, Asheville, N. C.
John Quinett, Des Moines, Iowa.
B. S. Quick, Chicago, Ill.
Edward Reed, No Address.
Williams Rabensdorf, Fairfield, Wis.
Norton C. Robertson, Chamberland, Penn.
Marvin L. Rivers, Carson, Texas.
Samuel E. Rathbun, Ashoto, Wym.
Robert L. Reed, Covington, Ky.
G. C. Rouquette, New Orleans, La.
Miss Mildred Radromosky, Chicago, Ill.
William Roadley, Cleveland, Ohio.
Leo A. Rosin, Denver, Colo.
Harold Roberts, Asbinore, Ill.
Conrad Rehburger, Conneaut, Ohio.
Homer E. Reader, Kansas City, Mo.
L. K. Raach, Hamburg, Wis.
Philip C. Rubnich, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Chester Ruhstaller, Cincinnati, Ohio.
John H. Richter, Florissant, Mo.
Martin Stockman, Quincy, Ill.
Burrel Savage, No Address.
D. E. Sampson, No Address.
Peter Steffes, No Address.
Walter Seeley, No Address.
Joseph Smith, No Address.
R. A. Stratton, Woodlynne, N. J.
Gordon A. Sugg, Palmyra, Texas.
Lewey Sizemore, Mayben, W. Va.
Ralph Sale, Mountain Home, Tenn.
Henry Schmitt, Lakewood, Ohio.
Frank T. Swanson, Keroy, Penn.
Lee Stout, Holden, Miss.
Robert J. Smith, Howard, Neb.
H. A. Scott, Haliden, N. J.
Chas. Schlesinger, N. Y. C.
Tom D. Stephens, Gary, Fla.
Patsay Smith, Fiadaghton, Penn.
Coyd Springfield, Eros, Ala.
Fred Spencer, Cedar Springs, Neb.
Clarence A. Spencer, Blue, Penn.
Joseph Stillone, Chicago, Ill
Jacob Schneider, New York City.
W. A. Strick, Warrentown, Mo.
Angelo Sckywon, Chester, Penn.
Frank Sastina, Chicago, Ill.
Benj. F. Schulte, Hooper, Neb.

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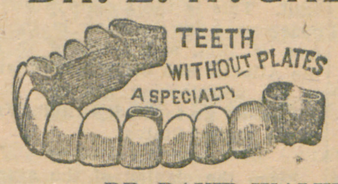

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Published Every Saturday
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GENERAL PERSHING'S PRAISE.

"Your achievement, which is scarcely to be equalled in American history, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory." —Pershing.

THE DIVISION EMBLEM.

The three white stripes stand for the three operations in which the Third Division took part—the Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. The blue stands for the loyalty of those who placed their lives on the altar of self-sacrifice in defense of American ideals of liberty and democracy.

EDITORIAL

THE WAR HOG.

If some omniscient sage were to reveal through handwriting upon the wall the causes of the present unrest, other than the natural depletion of war, one of the factors that would stand well at the top of the list would be "the war hog."

The war hog may have it all reasoned out to a nicety that he is a staunch patriot and benefactor of his country. He pats himself on the back and calls himself a good boy because he has made several millions during the war period. He calls it thrift, and of course thrift is a good thing. It is a good thing to have prepared for a rainy day. Thus charity need never bother about him. And some day when he is old and sees that he is not going to be able to spend all his savings, he may give a few thousands to some society or club, or erect a memorial to himself. He is a benevolent man, and believes in equality and the brotherhood of human beings.

It matters not, of course, that he muses thus to himself: "I wish the war had lasted just one year longer. I made only ten million dollars in war profiteering, and I'd have liked to double it. Of course ten million is much better than having to live on five thousand a year, but twenty million would have been so much better. Our son would have had to stay in the shipyards another twelve months, to be sure, in order to dodge the draft, but that would have been worth the extra ten millions. The extra thousands of American lives wouldn't have mattered. This country is too thickly populated, anyway. Just one year more of war would have fixed things about right for me."

No wonder this country is restless, when it is alive with persons like this who have greedily hidden away nest eggs of pearl, and are now settled down to lavishness for the rest of their lives. It is a new twist to the old idea about pearls and swine.

The war hog has unbalanced the financial situation. He has exploited industry. He has caused much of the rise in prices. And he has imbued the rest of the public with the poisonous get-rich-quick idea. Few are really anxious to get down to hard labor and earn a living by the sweat of their brow.

If it weren't for the war hog, radicalism wouldn't be rampant, as it is today. But this unjust cornering of wealth has stirred up a class that, seeing others moving in on silk-socking street, would also move in, even by the hand of violence.

THE REGULARS.

The Army Reorganization bill recently introduced before the Senate is doubtless the most noteworthy effort this country has ever made to make the Regular Army establishment all that it ought to be.

Whether this bill is passed, and whether, if passed, it will fully meet the needs, all remains to be seen. It is certain, however, that it is high time Congress were getting busy and doing something.

The regulars, as the public is beginning in a slight degree to recognize, were the battering fist of the American army. Had there been no regulars, the war might still have been in progress. And since the war it has been the regulars who have policed the country and quelled riots.

Those who are reading Captain Madden's article, "A Historical Sketch of the Regular Army"—and none can afford to miss reading it—will see that in the case of every war and in the case of every internal trouble, it has always been the regulars that the country had to depend upon.

But the regulars have never been given a chance to be all that they might be for the country. This is unfair, both to them and to the public. And just now when the country is needful of more protection on the inside as well as on its borders and about its possessions, the hour is at hand when the regular army must be allowed to come into its own.

If Congress falls down on the job and lets the matter slide by without due consideration, it will be a wallop to the future safety and prosperity of the republic.

There is but one big drawback to both parties endorsing Herbert Hoover for president and bringing about coalition government; that kind of government wouldn't furnish the politicians so good a chance to stir up national muddles, which seems to be their favorite pastime.

We can't help admiring France for the snappy and satisfactory manner in which she gets a presidential election off her hands. Only a few weeks about it, and everybody satisfied!

The call sent out over the country for national guard troops to be ready to combat a coming nation-wide attempt to overthrow the government, starts one to wondering what has become of the national guard.

Old John Barleycorn put up a good fight, anyway, as they'd been trying to land one in his solar plexus for 278 years.

Newspaper headlines say that Mexico is facing a crisis. This must mean that things are growing quiet there, as we can't think of anything else unusual that could happen in Mexico.

Some soldiers are particularly interested in the much-talked-of fifty per cent increase. But some would be even better satisfied if they would only bring back the four per cent.

Lincoln began his career by cutting wood, and ended it at the head of his country. Kaiser Wilhelm, vice versa.

Two things that are going to be taboo in this country; a red flag and a red nose.

The condition of Bacchus, the late knock-out champion of this country, has changed from O. K. to K. O.

Dempsey seems o be a man wihout a country; in which case Georges Carpentier is already heavyweight champion of the world.

Folks didn't think that the bone-dry camel could squeeze through the needle's eye, but he succeeded in doing it.

Shoe profiteers are seeking to shield themselves thus: War work has made women's feet larger, thereby increasing the demand for leather, thereby increasing the price of shoes.

With John Barleycorn under the sod and the dangers of leap year lurking in the dark corners, it seems that a man's best course is to confine himself to the revelry of song.

When the country needs to be policed, call on the Regulars!

You Can't Buy Other Than a Good Piano at Hollenberg's!

Among the many nationally-known makes of instruments sold here are Kimball, Hallet & Davis, Hinze, Whitney, Apollo, Mason & Hamlin and others! Every one a Piano of KNOWN value! Even our lowest priced instruments must meet our standard—must give honest dollar-for-dollar value!

HOLLENBERG MUSIC CO.
415 MAIN STREET.

They Couldn't Stump Him

There are some very apt pupils at Camp Pike College.

The other day an instructor in the second grade was teaching his pupils how to use a word in a sentence.

During the explanation the instructor wrote the word "flew" on the blackboard and as a trick question, asked that it be used as a noun.

But one who wasn't to be outdone shot his hand up at once, and the bright pupil was given a chance. His example was: "My aunt had the flu."

STERILIZED.

"Have you taken your ammoniated tincture of quinine?"
"Yes."
"And your cinnamon tabloids?"
"Yes."
"And the Firiar's balsam?"
"Yes."
"And your onion porridge?"
"I have."
"Then you may kiss me."—London Opinion.

DEATH

I am Death, I am Death—I have walked by your side,
And you have felt my cold breath on the thousands who died;
In the crash of the shell, in the bullet of steel,
I have reached far my arm, and my face did reveal;
I have gathered the bravest in the harvests of death;
I have broken the hearts of the women bereft;
In my dark sabled shroud I have garnered them in,
And I laughed in my glee as their bright eyes grew dim.

I am Death, I am Death—all ye who survive
Have flirted with me, but I've turned you aside;
Think not that I did it because of your sake;
Ah, no, I'm controlled by the grim hand of Fate;
All ye who escaped on that shell-torn sod
Were favored by Fate, who obeys none but God;
Just why you were spared and the other one died,
Just why you were spared and the other one died,
No man has yet answered, though millions have tried.

—John S. Madden,
Captain 7th Inf.

WHY HE KEPT HIM.

It was a typical West of Ireland estate, and the Sassenach landlord was just driving his newly arrived English guest through the lodge gates when a bullet zipped by his ear.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the guest. "What was that?"

"Oh, only one of my men having a pot shot at me," replied the landllord. "I rather fancy it was my lodge keeper."

"Great Scot!" again ejaculated the guest. "What will you do with the fellow—have him arrested for attempted murder?"

"Do with him!" ejaculated the land lord. "Nothing, of course."

"Not even discharge him?" persisted the guest.

"Good gracious, no!" replied the landlord. "Why, I wouldn't lose the fellow for a fortune. He's one of the worst shots I've ever had on the estate."—London Tit-Bits.

Since February 28, 1919, 159,843 enlistments for the Regular Army have been reported. Of the total enlistments 8,243 have taken place in Europe and 782 with the forces in Siberia.

Four men have held the rank of admiral in the United States navy. They are Farragut, Porter, Dewey and Sims.

NOT ENOUGH BRANCHES FOR THE TRUNK. By GEO. M. DREYER.

EDITOR:- "Now that we water this weekly, instead of semi-monthly, there's no excuse why it shouldn't sprout as many branches as the other tree."

PIGS CAUSED WORLD WAR

Quarrel Between Austria and Serbia Traced to Difficulty Over Swine

Pigs—just pigs—brought on the war, according to a statement accredited to Count Carl Seilern, formerly confidential adviser to the erstwhile Emperor Charles at Vienna. Frederick H. Mead of Troy, N. Y., a member of the Red Cross convoy taking food supplies to Budapest, reports the count as saying:

"Fifteen years before the war Servia was shipping great numbers of pigs into Hungary, successfully competing with the Hungarian farmers. The Hungarians protested but the border was left open. Finally the Austro-Hungarian government on the pretext that all Servian pigs were diseased placed an embargo on them.

"Up to that time the two governments had more or less of a friendly understanding. Political leaders in Servia seized upon the pig incident. Austro-Hungarian diplomats took up the question. Misunderstandings arose over it. When it grew too old for political propaganda, other questions were built out of it and thus the world war was brought on.

"Yes, there is no doubt, pigs caused the war."

DISPOSAL OF ZEPPELIN.

The Inter-Allied Commission now in Berlin for the purpose of designating such war material as Germany has not yet turned over in accordance with the Versailles treaty is considering the disposition of the giant Zeppelin, L-72, said to be one of the largest ever built. This is the airship which was constructed by Germany in the summer of 1918, and designed to cross the Atlantic and bomb New York. It is not yet decided whether it will eventually go to Great Britain, France or the United States.

From the signing of the armistice to December 31, 1919, a total of 3,455,251 troops were reported discharged. Of these, 181,124 were officers and 3,274,127 were enlisted men, the latter including 23,405 furloughed to the Reserve.

COMMENT FROM OTHER PAPERS

GREAT ARMIES.

One report of a recent talk by General Pershing credited him with asserting that "The American Army was the best that ever marched on a field of battle."

A more credible report substituted the word German for American.

This latter statement will offend many, partly because they are violently jartisan, partly because they fail to grasp the meaning of the statement.

They will approve General Pershing's statement that "in 1918 the allies learned Americans were the best soldiers in Europe." But they will think this inconsistent with the previous assertion.

America would sacrifice fewer men in war and be better prepared for her own defense if our people thought more clearly in these matters. It is one of the duties of men like General Pershing to educate the layman tc straight thinking in military matters. It is also the duty of the press correctly to present what is said.

What America did have in 1918 was a virtually inexhaustible supply of men, and these men were, as individuals and at that stage of the war, the hardest fighting men in the war. In this respect—that is, in fighting morale, reckless courage, and physical power—they probably never have been surpassed in history.

America has reason to be intensely proud of the character of these fighting men. But she ought also to be intelligent enough to be ashamed that they were sacrificed as they were and to understand why they were sacrificed. We shall not understand until we know the difference between men and soldiers and between soldiers and an army. We shall not understand until we realize that the conduct of war and of armies is a science requiring constant and profound study, as finance or medicine does; that modern warfare is a vast organization of all the energies of a nation; that modern armies require an organization of the highest type, which can no more be improvised than a railroad system can be, but must be the product of many years of accumulated knowledge, experience, and training.

None of the men of the A. E. F. had a fair trial. This is true from General Pershing down to the doughboy who was thrust into the line before he knew how to put on a gas mask. We would not give our professional soldiers opportunities for preparation to fulfill their difficult duties and we would not prepare our citizens in time of peace to do what we required of them when war came.

That they succeeded in accomplishing so much we owe to their splendid natural qualities. The more clea we realize this the prouder we shall be of them—but the more anxious to see that the heavy handicaps they suffered from are abolished.—Chicago Trbune.

Want Seven-Cent Coin to Meet Present Conditions.

The United States treasury department is besieged with requests coming from all sections that a coin be minted of 7 cent denomination. Many banks and trust companies are among the petitioners, as well as railroads, moving-picture theaters and street car companies. The claim is made that a 7-cent coin would prove a great relief to the ultimate consumer, who is constantly annoyed by the mass of pennies collected in a day's shopping as a result of the changed prices: The old nickel cigar now sells for 7 cents; the "nickel picture show" has passed out of existence and in its place is the 17 or 22-cent show; many street car companies have been forced to raise fares to 7 cents; milk and bread have doubled in price and usually call for odd pennies and there are a host of other articles priced right to use a 7-cent coin. It is understood that the treasury department rather leans toward the idea.

From February 28 to December 20, 1919, 157,872 enlistments for the Regular Army have been reported, including 3,370 for the week ended December 20. Of the total enlistments, 46 per cent are for three years and 54 per cent for one year. Special enlistments for foreign service are as follows: Europe, 18,637; Siberia, 5,689; Philippine Department, 3,944; Hawaiian Department, 2,195; Panama Canal Department, 1,460; Alaska, 314.

:-: With the :-: Laughing Philosopher

SPILT HOPES.

The great ocean liner rolled and pitched.

"Henry," faltered the young bride, "do you still love me?"

"More than ever, darling," was Henry's fervent answer.

Then there was an eloquent silence.

"Henry," she gasped, turning her pale, ghastly face away. "I thought that would make me feel better, but it doesn't!"—The Queenslander (Brisbane, Australia).

HIS OWN GRANDFATHER.

Last year I asked my best girl to become my wife, and she said no. But I got even with the girl. I married her mother. Then my father married the girl. Now I don't know what I am. When I married the girl's mother, the girl became my daughter, and when my father married my daughter, she was my mother. Who in —— am I? My mother's mother (which is my wife) must be my grandmother, and I being my grandmother's husband, I am my own grandfather.—The Cashier.

A NOVEL METHOD.

"Ah," said the head clerk. "I'm glad to notice that you are arriving punctually now, Mr. Slocombe.

"Yes, sir. I've bought a parrot."

"A parrot? What for? I told you to get an alarm clock."

"Yes, I did, but after a day or two I got used to it and it failed to waken me. So I got the parrot, and now when I go to bed I fix the alarm clock just above the parrot's cage. It wakes the parrot up, and what that bird says would stir up anybody."—Houston Post.

AW, RING OFF!

Clever Corporal—Say, were you ever out past the Deaf and Dumb School in Little Rock when the mutes were out on the lawn, and have a chance to see how they are called in?

Buck—No. How do they do it?

C. C.—They use dumb bells. Tee, hee!

B.—Then I suppose they all do the bell hop, eh?

A COLD WAVE.

A small Glenwood avenue boy came into the house crying.

"What's wrong, son?" his mother asked.

"A man said a bad word at me."

"He surely didn't swear at you."

"Yes, ma'am."

"Why in the world did he do that?"

"I waved my hand at him."

"Waved your hand at him?"

"Yes, ma'am, but I forgot and waved the hand I was holding a snowball with."—Youngstown Telegram.

YE GOOD OLDE DAYS.

Leap year was legally recognized in Scotland as far back as 1288, as being a time in which women had special rights in the matter of husband-seeking. The following is an extract from a law passed in that country in that year:

"It is Statut and Ordaint that during the rein of her maist blessit Majeste for ilke years knowne as lepe years, ilk mayden ladye of bothe highe and lowe estait shall hae liberto to bespoke ye man she likes; albeit he refuses to take hir to be his lawful wyfe he shall be mulcted in the sum of nine pundis or less, as his estate may be; except and wise gif he can make it appear that he is betrothit ane ither woman, he then shall be free."

STATE TO GIVE MEDAL TO HER EX-SOLDIERS

All the men from the state of New York who took part in the World War and who were honorably discharged are to be presented with a bronze medal in appreciation of their services. Symbolizing the spirit of the Sons of the Empire State is the figure of an Infantryman, rifle in hand, ready for the fight. Included also are figures of Liberty, Humanity and Democracy. the last named enveloped in the Stars and Stripes. The medal bears the official seal of the state and the whole is encircled with a wreath of oak and laurel, symbolical of strength, honor and victory. In the wreath are inscribed the names of the Allied nations.

"The World War," Official Name for Great Conflict

The war is still so close to modern times that all sorts of names have been used to distinguish it from other wars. The war department through the secretary of war, has decided to call it "The World War." An official order to that effect was made public recently, declaring that "the war against the central powers of Europe, in which the United States has taken part, will hereafter be designated in all official communications and publications as 'The World War.'"

Ye Forum

EDUCATING SOLDIERS.

The soldier of today is offered something in the army that means more to him than mere soldiering. It is education, the foundation of success. The educational facilities in the army today are second to none. Its staff of civilian instructors and its up-to-date system of teaching make it a very simplified institution. The government has furnished the necessary equipment and does not ask the men for anything but their attendance.

There are a number of courses from which a young man can make his selection. For instance there is the motor mechanics course which is the finest course of its kind that was ever offered to a young man and which cannot be duplicated in any other army school in the country. Here the student is taught the construction as well as the repairing of the automobile of any type or make. It should be remembered that only first-class civilian instructors make up the teaching staff of this great and valuable course and anyone interested in that kind of work, who is not taking advantage of this is going to regret it some day.

It is our duty to inform our friends who are now in civilian life, and point out to them how they can secure a big paying trade free of charge in the army. Ask any of the old soldiers who have spent most of their life in the army, if they ever had a chance during their soldiering days like the one that the young soldier of today has, and see what they will say.

I am talking only from experience and as I have been a student at the vocational school ever since its opening, I can safely say that I have learned more at Camp Pike College about the automobile than I would have learned in any outside school in a year, and I am still attending and still learning. It is the duty of every enlisted man and officer to advertise this institution and encourage young men to enter the army, and become better and more useful citizens. If we must have the Third Division recruited to its full strength, why not help out the recruiting details that are now out working hard to get more men so that we can have more time to ourselves? We can help, and we should, and if each man will boost Camp Pike College we shall soon see the results.

J. F. Maher,
Co. A, 7th Infantry.

APPROVES STAND.

The Watch on the Rhine,
Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Sir: Please permit me to say that I read J. D. Foster's letter in the issue of January 3rd, and am glad that he speaks so freely about bringing our dead home. They gave their all for the country, and surely now their bodies belong to us, their parents.

My only son, 1st Lieut. Malvern J. Nabb, of Co. K, Seventh Infantry, has already been buried four times in France. Why do they keep moving him to an undesirable place all the time? That is the reason given for re-burying him—that the former place was undesirable.

The first time could not have been helped, but after that it seems to me it could. Surely it means work and not a pleasant thing to do; why do they do it? They claim it will take time to bring them all home because it is no small matter to move so many. Yet whenever they feel like it they move them over there. I know of one young man whom they moved only two graves from where he first was, and that was outside the Zone of the Armies.

My son is now buried, or was the last time I had any information, at Seringes-en-Nesles, Aisne sector.

Yours truly,
Mrs. A. Nabb.

FROM A READER.

The Watch on the Rhine,
Little Rock, Ark.

Gentlemen: I have been a constant reader of The Watch on hte Rhine since it started publication in Germany, and for a time was its representative in Co. L, Fourth Infantry.

Since my discharge from the service last September I have taken more interest in it than ever, and always look for it, as it brings back fond memories. When it comes, no matter what I am doing, my work has to stop while I read the news.

Now there is one thing that I can't understand and that is that there is never anything in it about the Fourth Infantry. The old bunch must be sleeping.

Writing this letter brings back old memories of the Rhineland as it was a year ago, and many a time I have wondered why I didn't stay, and sometimes I want to go back, for as you know it is not dry there. Still, there is always something that makes one want to stay here so I guess I'll stay until the next scrap starts.

Give my regards to all members of the Third Division.

G. J. Nolte,
126 Church St., Charleston, S. C.

SPEEDY ACTION.

Editor Watch on the Rhine,
Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Sir: In your last issue you kindly published my request for details of my brother's death, on the firing line, in France. I hereby thank you from the bottom of my heart, for I have received information of the circumstances of my brother's death from a buddy who was at his side when he died.

I received the letter here in Brooklyn on January 12th; it was mailed in Little Rock on the 10th. The writer stated that he had read my request in The Watch on the Rhine on the 10th. I'll tell the world that was speedy action.

We receive our issues of your interesting paper on Fridays here in Brooklyn, and believe me Friday does not come around fast enough.

Hubert Callahan, of 1281 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, wishes to announce that he has received a number of applications for the local branch of the "Society of the Third Division." If there are any former buddies living in Brooklyn who seek information regarding this society, he will cheerfully enlighten them.

Callahan formerly served overseas in Co. C of the Fourth Infantry. At present he is commander of the Private Raymond A. McIver Post, 301, Veterans of Foreign Wars, a post that he organized commemorating the memory of a buddy who was killed in action near Nantillois, France, on the morning of October 4th, 1918.

Thanking you again for your kindness and wishing The Watch on the Rhine and "The Society of the Third Division" long life and happy days, I'll close.

Very respectfully,
J. J. McIver,
1340 Lincoln Place,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEEKS HER SON.

Editor the Watch on the Rhine,
Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Sir: I would like to obtain some information, if possible, regarding my son Noel P. Austin. He served in the Seventh Infantry, Company G. He was with this regiment from June, 1917, until the Third Division left Germany.

He wrote me that he had reenlisted for one year, but I have not heard from him any more and do not know where he is.

The War Risk Insurance Bureau is sending his papers here, and I have paid off two premiums, one for August and one for December—the only ones they wrote about.

I would like to hear from some one who knows his whereabouts. If he was discharged, when and where, and if not, where is he stationed?

Mrs. John Austin,
Box 199, Vian, Okla.

OH, YOU KID!

"These gloves," said the ex-warrior, fondly displaying a pair of undressed kids, "I bought in Paris when I first went there on leave. I wore them every time I went promenading down the boulevards. I wore them every time I took a mademoiselle to dinner or to the theater. In fact, I wore them on every occasion while I was there. If these gloves could talk, they could tell of everything I did during the seventen days I was A. W. O. L. in the Gay City."

AN OLD GAG.

A newspaper reporter, who was inclined to be lazy in his method of picking up news, met a brother reporter, who was as keen as the other was lazy. "Anything doing?" asked the lazy one. "I have a report that a man was choked to death in a restaurant, but I haven't learned his name yet," replied the other. "How did it happen?" asked the reporter scenting copy. "He was eating a eating a piece of horsemeat," was the reply, "and some one said 'Whoa!'" San Francisco Argonaut.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE REGULAR ARMY

By CAPT. JOHN S. MADDEN, 7TH INF.

(Continued from Last Week.)

Our Unpreparedneess in 1812.

On the tenth day of June, 1812, Congress for a second time declared war on Great Britain. At that time the regular army numbered 6,744 officers and men, and these were widely scattered over the different states at that time. A soldier enlisting did so for a priod of five years. He would receive a bounty of $15 and $5 per month, with board and clothes furnished him by the government. At the expiration of his term of service he was given a $16 bonus and 160 acres of land as a homestead, which is quite a contrast to that received by the regular soldier of today.

Of the 50,000 militiamen called for by President Madison only one-twelfth of that number responded. The situation was by no means improved by the contention of certain states that Congress had no right to call out the militia, unless the government of the state furnishing the troops agreed that the necessity for them existed. The governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut denied that there was such need and refused to issued the call. Later the militia of both Ohio and New York refused to cross into Canada in the face of an enemy, on the plea that they were not bound to serve in a foreign land. Thus the question of the duties and rights of the militia harrassed our commanders throughout the war.

Despite this military weakness, however, the American people rushed confidently into the war. Hardly had the war been declared when the cry was raised, "On to Canada!" Thus the plan of campaign laid out for the first year of the war was to be limited to the subjugation of Canada. Three expeditions were to invade Canada, one starting from Detroit, one crossing the Niagara river near its mouth and the third by way of Lake George. One of these expeditions might have succeeded; as it was, all three were failures.

Attemepts To Invade Canada.

In command of the first expedition was Gen. William Hull, who had up to that time been governor of Michigan Territory, but had resigned that office to accept the rank of brigadier genereal in the army. Early in July Hull crossed into Canada and took possession of Malden, about fifteen miles below Detroit. He at once issued a proclamation calling on the Canadians to rally to his standard, but it seems to have fallen on deaf ears. He had no artillery, three-fourths of his men were raw militia, and the Canadians commenced to be openly hostile, reinforcements for the British came up from Fort Niagara, and about this time there came to the irresolute and hesitant Hull a rumor that a large party of Indians were coming down to attack Detroit. So he abandoned his position at Malden and recrossed back to Detroit. Worse still, he surrendered the entire city and garrisons of Detroit without firing a shot, and thus the first attempt of our invasion of Canada came to a close in more disgrace than glory.

Next, we find Gen. Stephen Van Renssalaer with 1,000 men mostly militia, half clad, ill-shod and undrilled, starting out on the second expedition. Later on this force was increased to 5,000 men. With him was one regiment of regulars. Queenstown, the British port directly across from Lewiston, was garrisoned by 300 men. To Renssalaer in Lewiston this looked like an easy place to capture, so on the night of October 10 he made arrangements to cross over and give battle to the British.

One boat loaded to the limit pushed off in the darkness. They hurried to make ready a second, when it was discovered that all the oars for the flotilla had been carried away in the vanished craft. To call it back would alarm the enemy, so back they all marched to camp, disgusted with the leadership. The next day the enterprise was renewed and a battle was fought which might have been won by the Americans had it not been for fatal blunders. The regulars under Captain Wool fought bravely and well, but the militia refused to aid them, and would not cross the river. As a result it was a defeat, and thus the second attempt to invade Canada closed amid gloom and despair.

Indifference of the Militia.

The third and last attempt was to be launched under the leadership of General Dearborn. He had held a political post in Boston as collector of the post and had resigned that lucrative position to head the expedition. He was to proceed by way of Lake George and attack Montreal. He had under his command some 6,000 troops, and they set out with great pomp and flourish. After a march of some 20 miles the Canadian border was reached, and here suddenly the militia discovered that it was unconstitutional to cross into a foreign county, so, like the words of an old song express it, "they marched right in, they turned around, and marched right back again." So ended the third and last attempt to invade Canada during the War of 1812.

Later on, however, we became organized as an army and Detroit was recaptured and the entire Northwest freed from British control. In 1814 were fought the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. It was at Chippewa that the regulars were pitted against British regulars and whipped them to a frazzle.

An incident occurred there that might be well to describe. The uniform of the regulars had been blue and that of the militia gray, and the British knew this. On that day, however, the entire brigade of regulars were dressed in gray. The British commander, looking toward the American lines that summer morning, saw a large force fronting him in the gray cloth of the militia, and he made the remark, "We have it easy today, men; we have only the militia to fight." In 20 minutes after the battle had opened they realized their mistake, and by sundown were badly defeated. To commemorate that incident in our country's history the West Point cadet corps wears the gray uniform.

The Rereat To Washington.

In August, 1814. we find the British under General Ross and Admiral Cockburn advancing on Washington. Opposing them is a force of militia under General Winder. They meet at Bladensburg. Official Washington, including President Madison and his wife, the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy, the attorney general and others closed up shop and proceeded to the place of battle to be witness to the complete smashing of the Britons by Winder. But again the militia failed them in their hour of need, and with scarcely so much as firing a shot they commenced to retreat toward Washington.

Old Captain Barney with a few regulars and a few men from the naval academy at Annapolis tried in vain to stem the tide, but was overpowered by numbers and finally forced back. The rush to Washington was similar to that some 47 years later when the Union army rushed pell mell into the capital fro Bull Run. Dolly Madison, the president's wife, hurriedly got together three wagons of some sort and drove them to the White House and threw into them many important state papers and records. Just as she was leaving she remembered a very handsome painting of General Washington by Steward, which was adorning the White House walls. She turned back and cut the painting from its frame and threw it into the wagon with the other things. That picture can still be seen today in the White House as a testimony to Mrs. Madison's thoughtfulness during those trying days. She then fled over the river into Virginia, where she and the president viewed the burning of Washington from a log hut where they spent the night.

General Ross, after burning Washington, made an attempt to march on Baltimore, but met with a stubborn resistance and also lost his life. The British then decided to abandon the attack and embarked on vessels that were waiting for them and sailed southward.

(To be continued.)

AN INJUDICIOUS KNOCK.

"You can knock a thing in such a way as to boost it," said a government official in an address. "Injudicious orators often make this mistake.

"Perhaps you've heard of the revivalist who shouted:

"'I tell you, friends, hell contains nothing but chorus girls, cocktails, roulette wheels.'

"Thereupon a young man in a back seat yelled:

"'Oh, death, where is thy sting?'"
—Detroit Free Press.

A MERE SIGHTSEER.

"As a rule, I pay respectful attention to the man who starts a remark by saying, 'When I was in France,'" said Mr. Gadspur.

"So do I," replied Mr. Dubwaite, "but occasionally I make an exception."

"On what grounds?"

"When the speaker happens to be a member of Congress who went on one of those European junkets and got in the way of fighting men."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

MAJESTIC BILL BETTER THAN EVER.

Thumbing over an old theatrical scrap-book that carries the early stage history of Ma and Pa Morton, the writer turned up an interesting story concerning Clara Morton, the daughter, who is headlining next week's Majestic show. It seems that in the Massachusetts village where the elder Mortons summered between seasons years ago, there lived an old woman who possessed an uncanny power of predicting the future of babies born there. The implements she used in casting the horoscopes were a feather from the tail of a crow, a tiny box of brick dust, and a vial containing a colorless liquid whose exact properties no one was ever able to determine. Three days after a child was born, she would visit, at the invitation of the parents and proceed as follows with her necronomy: First she would bend over the infant, regarding it long and silently. Then with a piece of chalk she would draw a triangle on the floor, empty a little of the brick-dust into the lid of the box and place it exactly in the middle of the triangle on the floor, pour on a few drops of the ointment, and stir into a thin paste with the quill of the feather. She then reversed the feather, gathering up some of the paste on the plume, which she would then carry to the child and draw it seven times back and forth across the babe's forehead.. As she did this, she muttered rapidly, while with the disengaged hand she made cabalistic signs. This ceremony ended, she closed her eyes, and proceeded to pronounce the child's future fate. When Clara was born to the Morton's in the little Massachusetts town, Ma and Pa followed the local custom and called in the witch. The old woman predicted for the infant great success on the stage, and that she would perpetuate the fame which Ma and Pa had fastened to the Morton name. That the old woman had more prescience than most folks would nowadays give her credit for is proven by Clara Morton's subsequent career. To public and booking offices alike, she is regarded as one of the biggest hits in "big time" vaudeville. J. K. Emmett and Mary Ryan and three other feature acts will complete the vaudeville program, which is preceded by the latest screen Telegram Pictorial. Daily bargain matinee at 2:30, nights at 7:30 and 9:00 o'clock.

The estimated strength of the Army December 30, 1919, was 240,459, not including nurses and Army field clerks. Of this number 185,176 were in the United States, 19,453 in Europe, and 1,837 at sea.

We believe we have the accounts of more officers and men of the Third Division than any five banks in Arkansas.

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306 Board of Commerce Building
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Gentlemen:

Enclosed find one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50), for which please enter my subscription to The Watch on the Rhine for one year, to commence with the issue of.....

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CORRESPONDENCE

10TH F. A.

On Sunday, January 18th, the colonel established cross-country riding as a regular occurrence for all the members of the regiment who wish to fall in for this sort of exercise and pastime. About thirty went out and had a very enjoyable time. Billy Steen was riding a big wheel horse, and it balked at the first ditch, but by the time Billy got through using some of his law terms on it he had no more trouble.

Every afternoon at 2:00 o'clock we go out to practice polo, and if some of the boys just learn to be able to hit the ball instead of the nags, we'll eventually be able to take on some of the other regimental teams for a few games. Our first polo casualty was Top-Kick Kulukas. He was trying to talk his pony into doing some clever tricks, which the pony apparently misunderstood. At any rate the nag tried a little trick with one hoof, with the result that Kulukas now limps around on one foot. He is still able, however, to draft his fatigue details.

Since a phonograph and a pool table have been installed in the day room—in reality the night room—the top knows where to go when he wants to find a detail. Sergeant Ferrel sleeps on the pool table and is showing the boys how to take dead aim. Sergeant Willis can be seen every evening teaching the boys the latest jazz steps to the music of the phonograph. The old bunch will remember the knack that Sergeant Flood had of getting good jobs. He has been placed in charge of the day room.

Sergeants Walsh, Fielding, Lee and Wilson left last Sunday night for St. Louis on a recruiting tour. We hope they'll be able to bring home the bacon.

Color Sergt. Harry E. Nicoll has re-enlisted for service with the regiment. Sergt. Richard Fisher has also re-enlisted and will stay with the regiment.

Lieut. N. G. Gordon has been relieved from duty with the Camp Exchange Officer and is now back with the regiment for duty. He was succeeded by Lieut. John B. Fidlar, 10th Field Artillery.

The old members of the band will be glad to know that the few remaining bandsmen are still playing snappy tunes on horseback.

Mess Sergt. Emil Swanson is going on a thirty-day furlough to Chicago.

The remaining members of the 10th F. A. would like to hear from some of the former members who have been bucking up against the H. C. of L. for a few months. Everybody who still belongs or ever did belong to the regiment has been absolutely mum for a long, long time. That has been because we made so much noise on the Marne and in the Argonne that we thought we ought to keep still for a while and even things up. It's about time now, though, that we started something, so write a few lines to the Watch on the Rhine or to the regiment, so that everyone else can be informed through the paper as to what you are doing. No matter whether you're still digging dugouts or cleaning up millions, whether you've turned farmer, yeggman, politician or prohibitionist, it will be of interest to all the present and former members of the regiment. Come across with the dope!

30TH INFANTRY

BITS OF HISTORY.

On July 14th 30th Infantry occupied a sector on the Marne from a point just east of Fossoy to a line drawn across the river at the eastern edge of an island opposite Mezy. The sector was large, being about four kilometers. The 1st Battalion, Maj. Fred L. Walker commanding, held the front line. The 3rd Battalion was in support, holding positions in Bois d' Aigremont, and the 2nd Battalion was in reserve near Courboin. It was while the 2nd Battalion was on its way to relieve the 1st Battalion in the front line, that the great bombardment caught it in the southern edge of Boise d'Aigremont and inflicted numerous casualties.

At midnight, on the night of July 14-15th, the preparation fire of the big German Friedensturm began. Inside of a minute from the time the first shot was fired the entire regimental area was filled with bursting shrapnel, high explosives and gas shells of all calibres. All telephone lines were cut by shells or falling trees, and the wireless was rendered useless. An officer sent out from the dugout of the regimental P. C. in the Bois d' Aigremont to establish liason by runner, was lost for half an hour when within 50 feet of the P. C., because the forest had been turned into an almost impenetrable mass of brush by the terrific bombardment.

The Bois d' Aigremont in the vicinity of the Regimental P. C., probably received more shelling than any other portion of the area, for it was discovered subsequently, on maps taken from German officers, that the P. C., dugout had been accurately located by photographs taken from enemy reconnaissance planes, and that the enemy had taken that dugout into consideration when preparing its barrage maps.

At 4 a. m., on July 15th, the enemy started across the Marne under cover of a smoke screen. The means in crossing were canvas boats and a hastily constructed pontoon bridge.

From captured prisoners it was learned that the Germans expected to encounter no resistance for the first ten kilometers, at least. The methodical Germans had figured that the preparation fire was so heavy that no troops could live under it.

The first German troops to cross the Marne encountered heavy resistance from the minute they landed. Our troops had stayed in their trenches and dugouts during the entire preparation fire, and when the enemy rolling barrage lifted from the river, and crossed the railroad track, they were ready to fight.

Machine guns placed in clumps of trees in the vicinity of Mezy literally mowed down the enemy troops as they tried to advance. Others placed in the northern edge of Mezy commanding the river and island stopped the enemy effectively in that direction until the supply of ammunition was exhausted.

Advancing enemy troops were attacked from all sides in some cases by our troops, and entire groups were killed or captured.

One officer, Lieutenant Switzer, with merely a handful of men, captured over one hundred prisoners. Another officer, Lieutenant Kingery, stood on the banks of the Marne and three hand grenades at enemy boats attempting to cross, until he was shot down by machine guns.

The enemy was surprised and bewildered by such unexpected tactics and by 7 a. m. most of the fighting was over in our sector.

It is true that small groups here and there became engaged intermittently during the entire day, for some of the enemy had managed to slip through too far and in trying to withdraw they were almost invariably seen and attacked.

NEWS NOTES.

Sergt. George E. Rapp, having reported for duty, is assigned to Company I.

1st Lieut. Curtis A. Noble is detailed as athletic officer of the regiment.

Privt. Fred H. Blauvelt, having reported for duty, is assigned to Company K.

Bn. Sergt. Major Frederick Atcheson, who was discharged last August, has been heard from. He is working at his trade as printer. He sends his best greetings to all.

A letter has been received from our old comrades, Edward Bzoch and James Leonard of Hdqrs. Co., who were discharged last August. Ed, who was severly wounded by shrapnel in the battle of the Aisne-Marne offensive July 24th, is now in the real estate business, and James is clerk stenographer in the county clerk's office. Both would like to hear news from any old members who are still in the company. Their address is 1818 Fisk St., Chicago, Ill.

Sergt. John F. McNamara has reported for duty and is assigned to Supply Co.

1st Sergt. Milton Gilmore, Hdqrs. Co., has reported back for duty, after spending his furlough with his parents at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Sergt. Alfonso M. Blondin has reported for duty and is assigned to Hdqrs. Co.

Privt. Alfred B. Hancock, Co. G., is relieved from special duty with the Camp Morale Officer.

Privt. Dock Lewellyn, Co. .G, is placed on special duty with the Camp Morale Officer.

Private Stockwell, Co. B, was caught fraternizing with a Gretchen while on duty as kitchen police at Mayen, Germany. After being warned, he was caught again, and the excuse he gave was that he was patronizing, not fraternizing, as he wished to pay for his washing. Stockwell had seven different washer women, one for each day in the week, but he has never received any letters from them, so we are all of the opinion that he paid up.

Letter received from Mr. Absalom O. Eshelman:

I desire to thank you for remembering me with your New Year's greetings, and in turn may I assure you that I delight to relate as occasion affords the noble achievements of the 30th Infantry during time spent over there. Again I assure you that I shall never regret having been a member of Co. G, 30th Infantry, for almost two years.

Believe me, truly yours,
Absalom O. Eshelman,
Theological Seminary,
Lancaster, Iowa.

2nd Lieut. Bernard B. Blakey, Regimental Operations Officer, has reported back for duty from leave. Lieutenant Blakey spent Christmas and New Year's with his parents at Shelbina, Mo.

In answer to James F. B.—Lexington, Okla.:

I. "The director is the arbiter in all cases of doubt and his decisions admit of no appeal."

II. Decisions on the result of hostile contact will ordinarily be of one or more of the following classes:

1. That troops are not to advance for a stated period.
2. That they are not to advance at all unless adequately re-enforced.
3. That they must retire to a designated position.
4. That they will not be used offensively for a stated period.

Decisions must be prompt and unequivocal.

Mistakes are pardoned more easily than unreasonable slowness.

"Slowness has always been the greatest enemy of the game."

III. The time in minutes required for the deployment of a column of infantry or mixed troops equals the length of column in yards divided by 88, if stepping out at 110 yards per minute. Double-time is very little used.

Cavalry and Artillery walk 110, trot 220, gallop 330 yards.

Mounted messengers "Urgent" 440 yards per minute.

Charging cavalry, 660 yards per minute.

The rate of march for infantry and mixed commands, 30 yards per minute. Slopes less than three degrees do not affect rate of marches but for greater slopes due allowance must be made.

IV. Each participant of a map maneuver should be provided with a pocket map of the maneuver ground and the country in the vicinity such as he would be expected to have in war. These are called guide maps. He should also have scales of yards and miles, scales of minutes of march for different arms at different gaits, and scales of lengths of columns different units.

Other accessories are: Paper and pencils and a number of message blanks. The only books of reference required are the Field Service Regulations, Drill Regulations of the different arms, and the service manuals.

Map maneuvers know no fixed rules.

Capt. Owen J. Trainor, after spending 30 days at Minneapolis, Minn., has reportde for duty.

2nd Lieut. John G. Selby, adjutant 2nd Battalion, and police officer, has returned to duty after spending the Christmas and New Year's holidays with his parents and relatives at Camden, N. J.

Maj. Edward H. Jordan, Medical Dept., has reported back for duty after spending a 30-day leave at Denver, Colo.

1st Lieut. Charles B. Rickert, who was injured by being knocked down by an automobile on December 1st, is now convalescing.

For Sale—A pair of field glasses, similar to Type B, but with 8-power lens. Actual cost $80, but will sell for $45. Also a regulation despatch case, actual cost $5. Will sell both for $47.50. Apply to Regimental Sergeant Major Cannon.

1st Sergt. Robert Sprouca, Co. A, who was decorated with the D. S. M. and has many years service to his credit, has further distinguished himself by getting married. Congratulations from all of us.

Privt. 1st Class Ray R. Oscar, Co. C, has been placed on detached service for a six weeks' course at Cooks' and Bakers' School.

Privt. 1st Class Bud Parks, Co. C, left camp January 14th on a ten-day furlough. Bud bought a ticket for Okeam, Ark., where he will visit his parents and relatives.

Sergt. James J. Mekusky and Corp. Charlie C. Dunlap, Co. C, enrolled at Camp Pike College January 15th, for a course in motor mechanics.

Corp. Gardner B. Andrews, Co. C, is placed on special duty at Camp Utilities for a course in carpentry.

A letter has been received from Sergt. Frank Hart, formerly company clerk of Co. C. He is now employed by the Todd Protectograph concern at Rochester, N. Y. He sends greetings to all. Knowing him as we do, those of us who are still in the company wish him every success.

1st Sergt. John Spitznagel, having been assigned to the regiment from Recruit Depot, Fort Thomas, Ky., is assigned to Hdqrs. Co.

1st Sergt. Milton Gilmore, Hdqrs. Co., has been transferred in his present grade to Co. L.

Sergt. Roy Grant, Hdqrs. Co., left camp January 16th for Mt. Vernon, Ill., where he will spend a 30-day furlough with his parents and relatives.

1st Sergt. Guy C. Short, Co. C, is improving nicely after his slight injury Saturday. Upon hearing the first note of chow call, he got all excited and in trying to break all records to the mess hall he almost broke his leg.

We are all glad to have 1st Sergt. John Spitznagel, with us again. He was formerly first sergeant of Co. E. During the war Sergeant Spitznagel held the rank of captain in the 8th Infantry, and served in France and Germany. He has numerous friends both in this regiment and the 38th.

Privt. Joe Devoe, Hdqrs. Co., is suffering fram a sprained ankle, which he received in the game of basket ball against the "Rock of the Marne."

Second Lieut. David F. Jardine, whose resignation has been accepted, was discharged at Camp Pike, January 17th. He received his commission May 5, 1919, at Mayen, Germany, and was assigned to the 30th Infantry and placed on special duty as assistant to the regimental personnel adjutant. On June 25th he was relieved from special duty, and assigned to Co. A. He was again placed on special duty with the personnel adjutant on October 30th and remained on that duty as his assistant until discharged. Lieutenant Jardine first enlisted December 11, 1901, for Co. M, 8th Infantry; served in Philippines from February 2, 1902, to July 4, 1902; Alaska, September, 1902, to December, 1904; re-enlisted December 29, 1904, for Co. I, 30th Infantry; served in Philippines from ugust 4, 1907, to July 15, 1908; Mexican border, San Diego, Cal., March 4 to July, 1911; in Alaska from June 12, 1912, to March 6, 1913; re-enlisted for 13th C. A. C., April 28, 1913; transferred to Co. I, 30th Infantry, August 14, 1913; served on Mexican border May 16, 1916, to May 20, 1917.

Lieutenant Jardine has been a soldier since 1901, 14 years of which was served in Co. I, 30th Infantry. The distinguished service cross was awarded to him for bravery in the second Battle of the Marne, July 15-26, 1918. The following citation was published in G. O. 22, Headquarters 3rd Division, A. E. F., July 8, 1919: "Jardine, David F., 1st sergeant Co. I, 30th Infantry—"He was placed in command of a platoon, when its leader was wounded in the bombardment of Bois d' Aigremont. With great courage and coolness he led it to the proper place through the violent barrage, and maintained leadership over it with bravery, devotion and ability throughout the battle of July 15-26."

Lieutenant Jardine participated in the following engagements: Aisne-Marne defensive, May 31st to June 4th; Chateau-Thierry sector, June 4th to July 14th; Champagne-Marne defensive, July 14th to July 18th; Aisne-Marne offensive, July 18th to July 30th; St. Mihiel offensive, September 12th to September 14th; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 30th to October 27th.

Sergeant Ruddy, Co. G, who has been sick in the hospital for several weeks, has returned to duty.

Sergt. James J. Walsh, Co. M, has returned to duty from furlough. He spent the New Year's visiting relatives and friends in Boston, Mass. Jimmy says that Boston sure looks good these days, yet we noticed that he seemed pretty anxious to get back to the old outfit for his three squares a day.

Sergt. Clarence E. Nutter, Co. M, has just been notified that he has

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Insignia Pins $2.00
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Gents' Sterling Silver Rings.... $5.00
Ladies' Sterling Silver Rings.. $3.00
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Madisonville, Ohio
If not satisfactory, money will be refunded.

Little Rock Steam Laundry
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Leave your work at our Camp Pike Agency, The Divisional Barber Shop, 13th and South Ave.

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Can not be surpassed for cleanliness, purity and quality, assuring you absolutely the best that can be had anywhere at any price.
"BICOE" ICE CREAM
Smooth as Velvet, With a Gratifying Taste
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O. D. Flannel Shirts.. $5.50, $6.00
Herman or Endicott Army Shoes $6.95, $8.00
Third Division Lapel Emblem (gold plate) 75c
Victory Campaign Bar 35c
Stars, each 5c
O. D. 4¼-lb. Wool Blankets.. $8.00
Grey 4-lb. Wool Blankets... $7.00
Lockhart Puttees, per pair.. $5.00
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per dozen $6.25
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been selected as instructor for our first bunch of recruits whenever they arrive. Clarence is an efficient instructor and he is anxious for the job. It seems that he has not forgotten the days of 1917.

Sergt. James A. Logan, Co. M, has reported for duty from furlough. He spent thirty days visiting relatives and friends at Brewster, N. Y. Jim says that so far, a day's work as a civilian has never appealed to him. Well, some fellows have a rather sensible way of viewing army life, anyhow. It is our guess that Jim will be on Uncle Sam's retired list in about 27 years from now.

It may interest some of the old timers to know that we have just received a letter from our old pal, Slim Richardson, who transferred from Co. M, to the A. F. in G. at Coblenz. Slim is in the quartermaster corps. He says that marks are about forty-eight to the dollar; furthermore that the prohibitionists have no more chance in Germany than a Bolshevik has of becoming a K. P. in the enlisted men's mess. Slim has forgotten to mention the frauleins, but you all know how old Slim was anyhow.

Corporal Meisner, Co. A, has reported for duty from furlough. He promised to bring along a recruit, but brought back a motorcycle instead.

Sergt. Ralph Hilt and Frank Long, Co. A, who served with the 15th Infantry in China, have been detailed to accompany the recruiting party which leaves in the near future.

Private Gray, Co. A, has received a letter from Sergeant Billingsley, who is with the recruiting party touring several towns in Tennessee. He says that he enjoys the work and that the party is getting the desired results.

Privt. Elijah Griffith, Machine Gun Co., has been furloughed to the regular army reserve.

Cook Loyd, Machine Gun Co., has reported for duty from furlough. Loyd did not lose any time after arriving in camp as he was seen making double time for the kitchen.

Capt. Herman E. Morris, regimental chaplain, 30th Infantry, whose rseignation was accepted, was discharged at Camp Pike, Ark., on January 16th. Chaplain Morris entered training school as private, October 4th, 1918, and was commissioned first lieutenant chaplain, November 7, 1918, and ordered to report to Camp Bowie, Texas, December 12th for duty, being attached to demobilization group. He was transferred to Camp Pike, July 24, 1919, and placed on duty as camp morale officer. Chaplain Morris was promoted to captain May 19, 1919.

Col. Milton A. Elliott, Jr., who has been on leave for 30 days, reported for duty January 17th, and assumed command of the regiment.

Lieut. Col. William A. Alfonte, who commanded the regiment in the absence of Col. M. A. Elliott, Jr., is placed on staff duty.

Chester F. Black, who recently came through the recruiting station at Camp Pike, is assigned to Co. B.

First Sergt. Louie Rettman, Co. B, has been granted a 15-day furlough. Sergeant and Mrs. Rettman left Camp Pike, January 16th, for Hutchinson, Minn.

First Lieut. Fred During, commanding Co. B, with Sergt. Fred Powers and Privt. 1st Class Elliott, of Co. B, left Sunday, January 18th, for Nashville, Tenn., on a recruiting rampage.

Supply Sergt. Mike Hermanofski, Co. B, is acting first sergeant, in the absence of First Sergeant Rettman, who is on furlough.

Bat. Sergt. Maj. Robert Kelley has received letters from LeRoy Mitchell, who is now working in Syracuse, N. Y. Mitchell wishes to hear from his old friends who are still in the organization. His address is 102 Glen Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Letter received from H. Dabney, 325 Lexington Ave., San Francisco: Would you kindly have some of the old members of the Supply Co., 30th Infantry, drop me a few lines, if there are any of them there that know me? I hope the supply company has the same pep as she had when we were in France and Germany. I would like very much to see some of the boys and if I ever come back to the army, it will be to the 30th.

Yours truly,
H. Dabney,
Formerly member of Supply Co.,
30th Infantry.

A telegram has been received notifying us that 1st Lieut. Arthur A. McClaughry was admitted to Letterman General Hospital on the 12th of January to undergo an operation. Lieutenant McClaughry was granted a leave of absence for 30 days, and left camp on December 15th for San Francisco, Cal., to visit relatives and friends.

Sergt. M. A. Burger, Co. H, has returned to duty after spending a month's furlough with his wife and family at Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOURTH INFANTRY

HEADQUARTERS.

Bn. Sgt. Major Glackin is now chief auditor of the consolidated bus lines of the Infantry regiments of the Division.

Sgt. Joe C. Stone has been appointed regimental mail orderly in place of George H. O'Sullivan, furloughed to the reserve.

Lt. Col. Philpot made a peppery speech the other day to members of the parties going out on recruiting service. Leave it to the Colonel, better known among the rank and file as "Dynamite," when it comes to telling stories and putting them over with a smile.

Sgt. Ribert Hair is now away on furlough. Since Bob has left the Personnel Section is working overtime in order to catch up.

Major Irving H.. Engleman left on leave just before the holidays for a visit to his home. During his stay there the major's father passed away. We have since learned that the major is now ill at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington. Those who know the major hereby extend their heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement and also hope that he will have a speedy recovery and shortly be with us again.

Major Reyburn Engles has returned from furlough and has been appointed Survey Officer.

Capt. Arthur F. Bowen, Personal Adjutant, is another of the officers of the Regiment who have returned from furlough.

Bat. Sgt. Major James F. Kiernan is acting regimental sergeant major during the absence of Sgt. Major Toomey, who is doomed to get married on the 26th of January.

HDQRS. COMPANY.

2nd Lt. Urban V. Letellier, Commanding.

Capt. Geo. R. Hedge has been called away on recruiting duty, taking with him 1st Sgt. Frank J. Dunn and Sgt. Blake Bell.

Another member of Headquarters Co., Dad Sands, who left us after we came off the Marne front, has just arrived at Camp Pike and been assigned to the Company. He is a sergeant now, though he left us a cook He say that he does not want to remain a sergeant, for his desire is to go back to cooking for the boys once more.

Word has been received from former 1st Sgt. Pohl that he is plowing up the dirt in and around Hallettsville, Texas.

Pvt. Harold MacMahon, formerly of the Cavalry, and a friend of Lt. Col. Philpot, is now acting as company clerk. Mac can certainly quote Army Regulations to you like an old-timer.

Former Mail Sergeant Minter is back in the hospital. He has not been the same since he returned from Germany. While on furlough last September he was taken ill with pleurisy and spent most of his furlough in some hospital in Texas. Upon return to Camp he was no better and went direct to the Camp Hospital After a stay there he came out for about one month, but finally had to return to the hospital for treatment.

Color Sergeant Lumery is now acting first sergeant of Headquarters Co. during the absence of 1st Sgt Dunn.

SUPPLY COMPANY.

Sgt. James A. Reynolds has been appointed mess sergeant in place of Sgt. O'Neill, who was discharged last December. We regret losing Sgt O'Neill, who had been with us all through the war, but feel confident that Sgt. Reynolds is an efficient man for the position.

Wag. Will Thomas has been appointed saddler to fill a vacancy that has existed for some time.

Cook Lee D. Burns left Sunday with the recruiting detail of this regiment for Oklahoma City, Okla.

Willie J. Rillieux has returned from New Orleans, La., having spent the month visiting his parents and friends at that city.

A letter was received by a man of this command from John Gleason of Syracuse, N. Y., former saddler in the Company, stating conditions in his town and expressing a wish that he was back with us again. We would like very much to have Gleason with us.. He has seen service in China and the Islands and would be a good man to have in the organization.

COMPANY C.

Capt. Henry P. Lewis Commanding.

Corp. Vesely has just returned from a 30-day furlough spent in Chicago, where he had an enjoyable time.

Sgts. Brennan and Blaisdell have had a 30-day furlough to Nebraska, and they are still telling us about Omaha.

Cook Mullinex, a former member of this Company, has re-enlisted for this organization. He did not stay out very long. He gave us a speech and told us that others will follow before spring. Bugler Chiles, an old-timer of this Company, has also re-enlisted.

We would like to hear from all the former members of this organization and if they really wish to boost the outfit they had better not forget to steer a few recruits in the direction of Camp Pike. Not more than 20 recruits per man allowed. If you can't bring more than 19 men, bring yourself along. You will be as welcome as the flowers next summer.

COMPANY I.

First Sgt. Guy C. Knight and Sgt. Howard S. Sponagle of this Company are on detached service at Oklahoma City, Okla., with the recruiting detachment stationed there.

Corp. Clifford O'Beaton of this Company is taking a course at the School for Cooks and Bakers. Now we will have beaucoup eats.

Company I received a recruit last week. We all hope that he doesn't get discouraged.

SEVENTH INFANTRY

COMPANY A.

Corp. Maher has been assigned to recruiting headquarters at Nashville Tenn., where he will work to get recruits for the Third Division.

First Sgt. Stein L. Jones has returned from a 30-day furlough, which he spent at his home in Circleville, W. Va.

Corp. Gay has returned from a 30-day furlough, and his gay time is ended for a while.

About two-thirds of the members of Co. A have heard the call of the moose and have joined the Moose lodge in Little Rock.

Pvt. 1st Class Schaffer has re-enlisted for a year in the Chemical Warfare Service, and will report to his organization on his return from furlough, February 17th.

Sgt. Harry Blevens has been transferred to the 40th Infantry, at Camp Sherman, Ohio. He did not like to leave the old company, but Camp Sherman is only 20 miles from his home, and therefore has its advantages. We are all sorry to loose him and wish him the best of luck.

On Thursday, January 8th, Major Brown informed the members of the 7th Infantry that that day was a holiday in the 7th Infantry. The major told some of us something that we did not know about the 7th Infantry's history. The 7th Infantry was the only regular regiment that took part in the Battle of New Orleans against the British on January 8th, 1815.

COMPANY D..

First Sgt. Doyle received a communication from Sup.. Sgt. Albert E Zetterlund, who is now on furlough in Waverly, Minn., stating that he had in some mysterious way become separated from his furlough credentials and also his traveling certificate. He requested the first sergeant to secure duplicates for him and forward them at once.

Pvt. 1st Class Charles S. Davis who was with the Company overseas, is now back with the old bunch. All the boys are glad to see him back and are hoping that he will have a pleasant stay with the old Seventh.

Pvt. 1st Class Ivy Barnes has at last returned from his course at the Cooks' and Bakers' School, but very much to his regret his application for a job in the mess hall was turned down and he is therefore unable to follow his promising profession.

18TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Maj. Edward B. Edwards, Commandnig.

On Thursday night, January 15th, the regiment held a dance at the Visitors' House. Over one hundred girls from Little Rock attended, and made the evening very enjoyable for all who were there. The dance was so successful that it is planned to hold another in the near future.

Friday night following the regimental dance a masked stag dance was held at the Visitors' House. Several of the boys turned out in costume. It reminded one of the days back in Polch, Germany, when we used to mask and dance in our hobnails. Remember the night we all waited for the fourteen "Y" girls that were coming from Coblenz to dance with us, and how when their arrival was announced we formed a gauntlet so we could all get a good look at them, but Miss Lester and Miss Sullivan had put one over on us. Instead of fourteen dashing damsels fourteen husky soldiers in borrowed female garb presented themselves. Those were the happy days.

While our thoughts are turned to Polch and Germany, let us recall the basket ball games that our champions played—especially the games played with the Engineers, and how they would always protest. The latest reason for losing the championship according to their own statement was the fact that their players had to build roads all day and then buck up against those "trained" company teams. Wonder what excuse they will have to offer about the game they played with the Jonesboro Y. M. C. A. last Friday night and lost to the tune of 74-18? Too much bunk fatigue?

HEADQUARTERS CO.

1st Lieut. H. A. Cooney, Commanding.

Private Hullman, who re-enlisted and transferred to Hdqrs. Co., has reported for duty and is a clerk in the company office.

Sergeant Lacey is not expecting his discharge now. He wants to know what his status is since his application was marked "disapproved."

Color Sergt. John Rash has returned from a thirty-day furlough.

Assistant Band Leader Liss has returned after spending forty days in El Paso.

BATTERY B.

Capt. William Houston, Commanding.

Captain Houston has returned from his leave. While away he visited Colonel Harrison, our former battery commander, and Lieutenant Harwood. He reports that both wish to be remembered to the organization.

Wagoner Hugh Waller has received his discharge. We all wish him success in civilian life.

Corpl. George Sluss returned from the land of sunshine and flowers. He claims a furlough to California is worth taking on another year.

Privt. Jacob B. Craig was married Friday, January 16th., and he can produce a golden sealed document to prove it.

Sergeant Mazzoni has announced his engagement to Susan. He expects to sail for the old country about June 1st.

First Sergt. William D. Leonard played the roll of a spaghetti vendor at the masked ball Friday night. Old Bill had them all looking.

BATTERY E.

Lieutenant Halloren, Commanding.

Cook Alexander has returned from a 30-day furlough and is back at his old job in the kitchen.

Mech. John Szmiglifski is now on a 30-day furlough.

Corporal Mass is now spending a little time in the hospital where he expects to rest up a little prior to our trip to California.

Mike Ruboan and Steafaneck are now taking mounted drill. They have been selected for General Pershing's guard of honor.

BATTERY F.

1st Lieut. C. Drollinger, Commanding.

Congratulations are extended Privt. Robert A. Stein of this battery who was recently married to a Little Rock girl, according to the Arkansas Democrat. We don't know how true it is but we do wish he would put out the cigars. We have to believe only what we see, as Robert has not much to say about the matter. He is getting a ten-day pass and says when he returns he will have some cigars for the boys.

Private Reyno reported for duty after a two months' furlough with his folks in Rolla, Mo. He was granted an extension of thirty days on account of the serious illness of his mother.

Wagoner Johnson is talking about re-enlisting but is undecided whether to go to Germany or the Philippines.

It is strongly rumored that some member of Battery F was married to a girl in Little Rock a few days ago, but we can't find the guilty party.

CAUSE OR EFFECT.

"Pigs caused the war," declares an Austrian count. Don't know about that, but we do know that the well-known war produced a lot of hogs.—Columbia Record.

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Leave your work at the Divisional Barber Shop, 13th and South Ave., Camp Pike.

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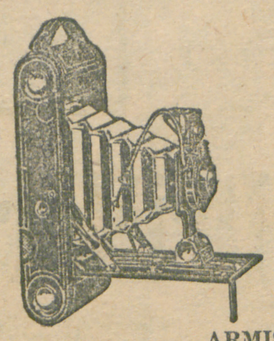

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Max Mayer, President — J. B. Stone, Vice President
Claude Sharpe, Vice Pres. — S. P. Scott, Secy.-Treas.

We maintain a special service for Camp Pike, which consists of securing whatever you may want, and look after your needs through our agent, Mr. Brizzolara, who gives his special attention to your wants and will gladly see that your orders are filled both promptly and correctly.

OUR MERCHANDISE AND SERVICE WARRANTS YOUR PATRONAGE

9TH M. G. BN.

Cook Brown has just returned from furlough. He was supposed to have spent it at home, but from his conversation, one would think he had spent most of his time in St. Louis.

Corp. James J. Miller, S. G. B., and Sergeant Vetter, "Rock of the Marne," are now on special duty as athletic instructors.

We all deeply regret the fact that Cook Walker is going to leave us now that his four years are up, but we grasp the idea, as he has a better half waiting for him in New Jersey.

Who is the anonymous benefactor of Co. D? The company commander opened a letter a few days ago, and out dropped a check for $150 from a Chicago bank, with a note reading, "For the Company Fund of D Company. A Friend." Co. D thanks the generous donator, but all wish he had signed his name, so that personal acknowledgment could be made. 1st Sergeant Carlson and a committee have gone to Little Rock to negotiate the purchase of an Edison phonograph and beaucoup records, and we are now looking forward to some pleasant times.

Our famed incinerator engineer, Houck, had a narrow escape the other day, when one of the boilers blew up.

Quacky has been heard to complain that as his cigarettes only last the company two weeks, he longed for the increase in pay that they are talking about in Washington.

The battalion recruiting party consisting of Sergeants Bicknell, Ruffing, Obsatz, and Private Cotter, under command of Lieutenant Dill, are located at New Orleans, and bearing up bravely under the circumstances. A letter received a day or so ago from them spoke sorrowfully of the racing season that was about to open. They are living in a first class hotel, stand no reveille or retreat, and no Saturday inspections. WANTED: Volunteers for recruiting duty!

Lieutenant Watkins, whom the battalion left behind at Brest to see that the rest of the A. E. F. were loaded on the transports, says he prefers Little Rock to Brest. Lieutenant Dill, who recently rejoined the battalion from Germany, says Anna is still running the wirtschaft, and that fraternization on the Rhine is in full swing.

6TH ENGINEERS

Well, fellows, you can imagine how we feel, after pleading and begging you to write to us and just about the time we have our minds made up that you didn't give a rap how things were going with us, and you wanted to forget us, in comes a bunch of mail. Here is a little of how the world is going with them.

Old Jimmie Wriggles informs us that Germany is the only place to be just now, with marks 48 for a buck, plenty of wine and cognac at 50 marks a quart, everything wide open. Jimmie is with Troop B, Prov. Cal., Ehrinbreitstein.

Sergt. Harry Bock is laying brick for his dad in Toledo, Ohio, and his spare moments are spent organizing a Third Division Society. He's wishing that some of his old buddies would bump in to see him. He is offering a good time. Here is his address, 432 Chapin St.

Corporal Hench writes that he met our old company clerk, Sergeant Duncan, in Washington. Can it be that Duncan is still longing for the girl he used to dream about?

Corp. Lester Savard is back at his old job feeding black nuggets to a locomotive.

Sergeant Opel is studying forestry at the Penn. State College.

Sergt. Byron Harris is married and making his home in Hammond, Ind. Some one ought to remind him now to forget the World War.

Privt. John Blesi is studying draftsmanship at the City College of New York.

Corporals C. E. Smith, Edwards and Private Washington remembered us with Christmas cards.

Around Christmas time one of our correspondents wrote that he had received a very pleasant card from our genial friend, Ed M. Allen, 9 Radde Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. We'll all remember Mr. Allen as the theatrical director who helped put "Encore Mademoiselle" over like a thousand bricks.

Sergeant Glickkman of D Co., has been located for some time with the firm of Brooks & Hill (ex-captains of C and D companies) at Bennettsville, S. C. Every employe of this firm is an ex-soldier.

Now, fellows, get your write hands out of the sling and send a few lines to The Watch on the Rhine or to us and let us know what you're doing.

38TH INFANTRY

COMPANY E.

Sergeant Morallo, who will have three years completed on the 23rd is wondering whether or not he is going out on the reserve. If he fails to make it this time he says that he is going to re-enlist for twenty-seven years on the next enlistment.

Sergeant Girolamo has left us stranded and joined the ranks of the Cooks' and Bakers' School. We hope they make a good reliable cook out of him, for we will then be ready for immediate departure for the Mexican border.

When it comes to rooting for the home team just leave it to Sergt. Maj. Jewell, 1st Sergts. Houghkirk and Tart. Those three sergeants are there every minute the team is playing and never let up for a moment.

Sergeant Major Ford has started his early spring training for the coming baseball season. He has been out in Miller field now for the past three days warming up, to get in shape to try and make the regimental team this year.

First Sergeant McAllister and First Sergeant Houghkirk, both ex-officers, will shortly leave this camp to report to the commanding officer at Camp Upton, N. Y., for further orders and instructions as instructors. We all wish both these first sergeants of the 38th Infantry the best of luck and advancement, but at the same time are very sorry to see them go as they both have been hard and conscientious workers for the benefit of both their respective companies and also for the regiment in general.

6TH ENGINEER TRAIN

The editors of this column have been having a sort of an uphill time getting out their weekly copy, because, although you men have been receiving letters from each other, you have not taken the trouble to sit down and write the dope to Ed Shotliff, Rockton, Ill. When you receive a letter write a note to Ed and tell him the man's address, what he is doing, whether he is married, or if he has had twins, or is sick, or has been elected senator or constable or commander of his post of the American Legion—anything that may be of interest. Now, fellows, let's see you come across. We are sure that you enjoy these columns; won't you help to keep them going? Shoot Ed the dope like you shot the ammunition up to the batteries on July 15th.

Many of the men have written and asked for addresses. We can't publish them all at once so we are going to publish about twenty names a week. Each week cut out the list of names and stick them in a note book. In eight or ten weeks you will have a complete list. The addresses are not guaranteed but are the best we have. If you note any mistake, write correct address to Ed Shotliff. As changes of addresses are published correct the list in your note book:

G. B. DuBois, 2028 16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Wm. J. Irwin, 1727 S. Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
C. M. Siegar, care Nitrate Agencies Iquique, Chili, S. A.
H. M. Simmons, 817 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
C. N. Iry and R. F. Lyons, A Co. 1st Engrs, Coblenz, Ger., A. F. in G.
J. C. Hunt, 220 N. Glover St., Baltimore, Md.
Burns, Harry J., 6th Engr. Tr., Camp Pike, Ark.
George F. Baker, Sidney, Neb.
Thos. F. Conley, 337 46th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mickeal Conrad, Dyersville, Iowa.
A. J. D'Alie, 768 Monroe St., North Bergen, N. J.
C. Schoenthaler, 704 F. St. S. W. Washington, D. C.
Family of J. W. Jones, Easley, S. C.
Rex E. Long, 501 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Earl F. Wright, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
Wm. L. Wyatt, Centralia, Wash.
Albert F. King, Meridian, Cal.
Harold C. Ward, Melbourne, Fla.
Frank E. Denney, Orangeville, Ill.

Cut this out and keep it! Write to some of the above and then tell Ed Shotliff what dope you get as an answer.

STRATEGY.

He was the little brother. Sister's young gentleman was waiting patiently in the drawing-room, and Tommy opened fire with:

"Are you going to propose to my sister tonight?"

"Why, I—er—er—er—what do you mean?"

"Oh, nothing! Only if you are, you ain't a-going to surprise her. At dinner jus' now she bribed me an' my little brother to go to bed at half past seven. She's hung four cupid pictures on the parlor wall, moved the sofa over in the darkest corner, got ma and pa to go callin' next door, shut the dog in the cellar, an's been practicing 'Because I Love You' on the pianner all the afternoon."—The Queenslander (Brisbane, Australia).

The Sentiments of the World at Large Are With the Winner. Besides the Fact That He Has His Earnings

PROSPERITY

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At this moment action is being taken by the Board of Directors and Trustees of this Company regarding further development of the wonderful holdings you can participate in if you hurry and take advantage of our offer.

Shareholders will participate in the dividends from every well drilled by this company.

Our sole energy will be placed in one company and no subsidiary company will be formed. Our efforts will make this the most successful oil company in the South.

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